THE WEATHER

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THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON

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VOL. XCVI—NO. 154. WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1915 WHOLE NUMBER 39,300

GERMAN BATTLESHIP IS SUNK BY RUSSIANS IN THE BAY OF RIGA

Super-Dreadnaught Moltke and Ten Other War Vessels Are Sent Down.

THE FLEET WITHDRAWS

Predicted in London Rumania Will Join Forces With Quadruple Entente.

Greece Likely to Assert Policy This Week.

London, Aug. 22.—A Central News dispatch from Petrograd says:

"The president of the Duma has announced that the Germans lost the battle cruiser Moltke, three cruisers and seven torpedo boats in the Riga battle."

The announcement as sent by the correspondent follows:

"In the Riga battle the Germans lost one superdreadnaught, the Moltke, three cruisers and seven torpedo boats.

"The German fleet has withdrawn from Riga Bay.

"The Germans tried to make a descent near Pernpvn (Pernigel, on the east shore of the Gulf of Riga, some 35 miles north of Riga). Four barges crammed with soldiers took part in the descent. They were repulsed by the Russian troops without the co-operation of artillery, the Germans being exterminated and the barges captured."

The Moltke Cost $12,000,000.

The German battle cruiser Moltke, 23,000 tons, carried in ordinary times 1,107 cen. She was a sister ship of the famous Goeben, which became a part of the Turkish navy and was rechristened Sultan Selin.

The Moltke was 590 feet long and was armed with ten 11-inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns, twelve 24-pounders and four 20-inch torpedo tubes. She was built in 1911, and had a speed of about 28 knots.

The Moltke was in the battle with the British in the North Sea last January, when the German armored cruiser Bluecher was sunk. In 1912 the Moltke was in the German squadron which visited the United States to return the visit of the United States battleship squadron at Kiel during its trip around the world. The cost of the Moltke was about $12,000,000.

MAY AFFECT THE BALKANS.

Italy's Declaration of War on Turkey May Prompt Decision.

London, Aug. 22. — Italy's declaration of war against Turkey is expected to have an almost immediate effect on the Balkan States, which still are debating which side they will take in the conflict. Relations between Italy and Rumania long have been intimate and it is predicted here that, especially in view of the threatening attitude of the Germanic powers because of Rumania's refusal to allow ammunition to pass through her territory, Rumania will join the quadruple entente.

Bulgaria is waiting for Serbia's reply to the suggestions of the entente ministers that Serbia cede Macedonia to Bulgaria. Greece is likely to declare her future policy when the chamber meets this week. It is regarded here as significant that M. Venizelos, who always has been friendly to the entente, has decided to take charge in addition to the Grecian premiership of the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

May Consider Time Ripe.

With inclusion of Italy among Turkey's opponents in the way, and the former's well known desire for expansion in the Near East, the Balkan States may consider the time ripe for them to enter the field and secure a share of what falls to the victorious group. It is for them to decide which side is likely to win.

The continued retirement of the Russian armies seems to have little influence on the Balkan situation. Military critics declare a victory for the entente allies in the Dardanelles would more than offset this, so far as the Near East is concerned, and the Franco-British forces are increasing their efforts to force the Straits.

There is little change in Poland and the Baltic provinces. A big battle is being fought along the Kovno-Vilna railways and the Niemen. This, however, is of secondary importance to the movements against Brest-Litovsk. The Austro-German forces are across the rivers and roads, both north and south of this fortress, which is invested from three sides, and curiosity is evinced as to whether Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, intends to defend it or to fall further back. For the moment, he is resisting the Austro-German advance, but this

(Continued on Page Eight.)

GERMANY FACES A SCARCITY OF MEAT

Consumption May be Restricted to One-Half.

SURPLUS GRAIN FOODS

Country Not Completely Isolated as to Imports—Report Says One Fourth of Normal Demands for Food Being Filled.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Germany faces the necessity of reducing the meat consumption of her civil population 40 or 50 per cent. according to a report sent by the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin to the Department of Commerce. The report says, however, that the bread card system has resulted in a surplus of wheat and rye flour which will make possible an increase in the bread allowance.

Introduction of a meat card scheme to restrict consumption and insure reasonable prices is predicted by the association.

From statistics gathered before the war, it is estimated that Germany depended on imports for about 27.3 per cent, of her foodstuffs.

"In analyzing the effect of these figures upon the general situation," says the report, "it should be borne in mind that Germany's isolation is not a complete one since about 8,200,000 bushels of wheat have been brought in since the outbreak of the war and not much less of fodder which is about one tenth of normal imports per year."

Butter and meant imports from Holland, Denmark and Sweden are said to have been considerable, while fish were secured in large quantities from Norway.

"It can be assumed," the report continues, "that one quarter of the normal demand for foodstuffs has been brought in."

The aggregate saving over peace consumption of all foodstuffs is estimated at from 15 to 17 per cent.

"Interest is now centered," the report says, "on the outlook for 1915-16, and it is generally conceded that in respect to wheat and rye, no difficulties will arise if the crop is not a bumper one.

"The conclusion is that all demands for breadstuffs and potatoes can be filled. It will be possible to increase the amount of bread per head on the bread card and sugar and milk will be sufficiently supplied.

"The meat consumption, however,

(Continued on Page Eight.)

PREPARING FOR A DECISIVE BATTLE

Between Carranza and Villa In Central Mexico

IS APPARENT ACTION

Villa's "Flying Column" Has Reached Torreon, It Is Announced, to Reinforce Army Opposing Obregon's Forces

Washington, Aug. 22.—While the Pan-American conferees await further replies to their peace appeal to Mexican leaders, the stage apparently is being set for a decisive battle between Carranza and Villa in Central Mexico.

Villa's agency here announced tonight that the "Flying Column" recently operating in the South had reached Torreon to reinforce the army opposing the northward march of Carranza forces under Obregon. The Villa dispatches also said Raoul Madero had begun an attack on Monterey.

The Carranza agency issued a statement saying that "further declarations of adherence to the constitutionalist government of Mexico" had been dispatched to Washington by General Galnado Alvarado, governor of Yucatan and commander of the army corps of the southeast, and General Martin Triana, governor and military commander of Aguascalientes.

BRAZIL WANTS LIGHT

Demands for Information on Mexico Made in Chamber of Deputies

Rio Janeiro, Aug. 22.—Demands for information on the Mexican situation have been made in the chamber of deputies, together with protests against the silence of the government. Celso Bayma, president of the diplomatic commission, defended the ministry, denying that Brazil had intervened in Mexico's internal affairs. He explained that Brazil had interested itself simply in the fate of Mexico, and was conversing with the United States and other countries in regard to the matter. The motives for withdrawal of Minister Cardose from Mexico were proper he said.

ITALIAN LIBERTIES DENIED BY TURKEY

Details Leading to Italy's Issuing Ultimatum.

DEMANDS WERE DENIED

Rights and I[illegible]s of Italians Flagrantly Vio[illegible] Says Circular—Charges [illegible]h of Lausanne Treaty Time Signed

Paris, Aug[illegible]—Further details of Italy's circul[illegible] her representatives abroad on [illegible] leading up to the declaration [illegible] on Turkey are contained in a [illegible] Havas dispatch. It says:

"Regarding flagrant violations of the rights, interests, and even liberties of Italian citizens in the Ottoman Empire without the most energetic protestations on this subject presented by the Italian ambassador at Constantinople having any value, the circular says that on the 3rd of August Marquis Di Garroni, Italian ambassador to Turkey, presented an ultimatum comprising four demands:

"One: That Italians be permitted freely to leave Beirut (Syria.) Two that Italians in Smyrna, in view of the impracticability of the port of Vourla, be authorized to depart by way of Sighajik. Three, that the Ottoman government permit the free embarkation of Italians at Mersina, Alexandretta, Haifa, and Jaffa Four, that the local authorities in the interior renounce their opposition to the departure of Italians to the coast and to facilitate their journey.

"Before the expiration of the forty-eight hour limit for a reply to the ultimatum, a noté from the Grand Vizier acepted every point. The Italian government thereupon sent two ships to Rhodes, instructed to await orders to embark Italians waiting in the ports of Asia Minor above cited.

However, according to information received by the American consular authorities to whom Italian interests in the several localities were confded, it appears that the military authorities at Beirut revoked on August 9, the permission which shortly before had been accorded. A similar revocation occurred at Mersina. It also is said that the military authorities prevented embarkation elsewhere in Syria.

"The circular also accuses the Ottoman government of a violation of the Lausanne treaty no sooner than it was signed, which violation has continued until now. The Ottoman government never seriously adopted any measure whatsoever to stop immediately, in conformance with its solemn engagements, the acts of hostility in Libya, and did nothing for the liberation of Italian prisoners of war.

"Ottoman soldiers commanded by the same officers with the same arms and flags, regained Tripolitaine and Cyrenaica after the treaty. Enver Bey directed the Lidya hostilities in November, 1912. Aziz Bey with 800 Turkish regulars never left the region until the end of June, 1913. The manner in which both were welcomed on their return to Turkey shows that their course was officially approved. The Italian government is able to cite the names of over 100 Turkish officers still remaining in Cyreneica.

"The circular declares a holy war in 1914 was proclaimed against Italians in Africa, and cites the French capture of a Turkish mission bearing gifts to the Senousi chiefs to incite them to rebellion against Italy.

"The circular concludes as follows: "'In the presence of these manifest infractions of categorical promises made by the Ottoman government following our ultimatum of August 3, provoked by the evasions of the Ottoman government, especially concerning the department of French and Italian subjects from Asia Minor, the Italian government has instructed its ambassador at Constantinople to present to Turkey a declaration of war.' "

MAROWIJNE NOT YET LOCATED

Has 28 Passengers and Crew of 65—Believed Lost in Hurricane.

New Orleans, Aug. 22.—The United Fruit liner Abangarez ordered Friday night to proceed from Havana to Cape San Antonio, Cuba, in the hope that an unknown vessel reported ashore near the western end of Cuba would prove to be the missing liner Marowijne had reported late tonight. The Marowijne with 28 passengers and a crew of sixty-five left Belize, British Honduras, August 13 for New Orleans. The vessel should have been in the Yucatan channel Saturday when the West Indian hurricane reached that vicinity and it is feared that the steamer either founded or was driven ashore by the storm.

Among the passengers aboard the Marowijne when the vessel left Belize were Commander J. H. Holden, U. S. N., until recently in command of the gunboat Annapolis in Mexican waters; Mrs. Bessie Jones, daughter of John Ewing, United States minister to Honduras, and her child; Autiro Belgrano, a member of the Argentine diplomatic corps, and Dr. E. Tobey, a well known scientist, of St. Louis.

COMMUNICATION RE-ESTABLISHED

Battles in Progress for Possession of Torreon and Saltillo.

Vera Cruz, Aug. 22.—Carranza officials in Neuve Laredo announced tonight that railway and telegraphic communication between Mexico City and Neuve Laredo had been re-established. Battles were reported in progress for possession of Torreon and Saltillo. Both held by Villa forces.

LAPLAND ARRIVES SAFELY.

White Star Line Announced Her Arrival Yesterday at Liverpool.

New York, Aug. 22. — The White Star Line announced today that the steamship Lapland had arrived at Liverpool at 9 o'clock this morning. There had been fears in shipping circles that she had met with mishap in the war zone.

HID BEHIND HULK OF THE DUNSLEY TO AWAIT ARABIC

Survivors of Steamer Dunsley Declare German Submarine Concealed Herself.

CARRIED NO NUMBER

Torpedo Launched When the Liner Was Near Enough to Make Attack Sure.

HID . . . . . ONE AND HALF

Liverpool, Aug. 22.—According to survivors of the steamer Dunsley, torpedoed just before the White Star liner Arabic was sunk, the German submarine hid behind the Dunsley's unsunk hulk to wait for the larger vessel.

The survivors declare they had been ordered off their ship and were in life boats when the submarine concealed herself from the approaching Arabic. When the liner came close enough to make an attack possible the submarine submerged, went around the Dunsley's stern and launched the fatal torpedo.

Survivors say that the submarine bore no number.

No definite statement as to the fate of the Dunsley has come through from London. It was announced that she had been torpedoed, but whether she reached port has been a matter of speculation.

JUDGMENT STILL SUSPENDED.

United States Will Await Official Information From Germany.

Washington, Aug. 22. — Judgment still is suspended by the United States government on the torpedoing of the liner Arabic with a loss of two American lives. Pending arrival of official information on the attack, high officals will not discuss it. It was understood tonight the all-important report awaited before the United States determines whether Germany has committed a "deliberately unfriendly act," is expected from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin. Cabled statements of American survivors apparently have left no doubt that the Arabic was torpedoed without warning. The question now is whether Germany will set up a claim that maneuvering of the ship led the submarine commander to believe she was attempting a hostile act against him.

The President will decide tomorrow whether a cabinet will be called Tuesday, but tonight it seemed improbable the cabinet members would be summoned before final reports on the disaster were received.

Severance of diplomatic relations with Germany is being discussed as the step that would follow determination that the sinking of the Arabic was deliberately unfriendly. Whether such an action would be taken without consulting Congress still is a matter of speculation.

BRYAN MAKES STATEMENT

Says Editorials on Arabic Incident Avoid Important Question

Chicago, Aug. 22.—William J. Bryan tonight issued the following statement:

"I have read the editorial opinions concerning the sinking of the Arabic as those opinions were re-produced in Saturday morning's papers but they seem to me to avoid the most important

(Continued on Page Eight.)

PROMOTE RECIPROCAL RELATIONS IN TRADE

Between United States and the Latin-American Countries.

Two Commissions to Work Jointly for Uniformity of Laws Relating to Trade Between Countries of the Two Americas

Washington, Aug. 22.—An investigation of tariff laws and customs regulations of South and Central American countries will be made by the Federal Trade Commission as a step in the government's efforts to promote reciprocal trade relations.

The commission will co-operate with the International High Comission now being organized by Secretary McAdoo in accordance with recommendations of the recent Pan-American conference here.

The Federal Trade Commision, said a Treasury Department statement today, "will co-operate with the International High Commision as far as practicable, to bring about if possible, uniformity of laws in all Latin-American countries and the United States with respect to customs regulations, consular invoices, port charges, etc. Aside from exposing conditions and barriers which impeded trade relation between the United States and Central and South America, the commission will give careful consideration to the lareg question of reciprocity, which would be a practical and substantial basis for the enlargement of Pan-American relations."

COTTON SITUATION TO BE CONSIDERED

President Will Take Up the Matter This Week

PROTEST TO LONDON

Expected the United States Will Enter Objection to Contraband Order —Harding Will Confer With President Today.

Washington, Aug. 22.—President Wilson will take up this week the situation resulting from the placing of cotton on the contraband list by Great Britain. A protest is expected to be sent to London.

W. P. G. Harding, Southern member of the Federal Reserve Board, who investigated the cotton situation for the board last January during discussion of the plan to have the board act as the central committee in administration of a $135,000,000 cotton loan fund, will confer with the President tomorrow.

Representative Lever, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, with a committee of cotton growers, was to have seen the President tomorrow but the engagement was cancelled because during a conference with the President last week Mr. Lever became convinced the government planned to do everything possible to relieve the situation.

WILL HAVE LITTLE EFFECT

British Foreign Office Issues Statement Supporting Contraband.

London, Aug. 22.—In support of the declaration of cotton as contraband, the foreign office today issued a statement which purports to show that raw cotton and cotton waste imports into Holland and Scandinavia during May June and July totalled 17,344 tons, as compared with a normal average of 35,203 tons. Of the latter, however it is stated that all but 16557 tons were re-exported.

"These figures show," the statement continues, "that during these months importation of cotton has not been substantially greater than in times of peace and it is a fair deduction from this that apart from any other measures that have been taken, Germany has not since May 1 received any considerable supply of cotton through those countries.

It is not anticipated that owing to the declaration of cotton as contraband there will be any great difference in the importation of cotton into the countries concerned and there is no reason ot suppose that the America nor Egyptian exporters of cotton will in the future be in a less advantageous position than they have been in the last three months."

LONDON PAPERS COMMENT .

Generally to Accord With Government's Action Towards Cotton.

London, Aug. 23. — Declaring cotton contraband of war and speculation as to what the United States will do concerning the sinking of the Arabic, form the main topics of editorials here this morning.

Although the British press was by no means unanimous in demanding that cotton be made contraband, now that the government has taken the plunge its decision meets virtually with the universal approval of those newspapers which hitherto had refrained from urging the step. These newspapers now take the view that the government, with the best information at its disposal, was in a better position to judge the proper method of dealing with the question.

Some comment shows that considerable political feeling has entered into the matter.

The Morning Post claims that it has only been since the coalition government entered into power that the order in council has been administered in such a manner as to prevent Germany receiving cotton through neutral ports.

The Post expresses the desire to know why woven cotton fabrics and textiles also were not declared contraband, since it says the claim has been made that Germany can employ them in the manufacture of explosives.

The Daily Chronicle interprets the government's declaration to mean that while the government will decline to enter into any vast project for buying up the American cotton crop it will be prepared to make such purchases as may seem advisable to support the market and secure a reasonable level of prices for the American grower.

Wilson's Task Not Easier.

The Chronicle comments at length on the sinking of the Arabic. It says that it realizes President Wilson's task has not been made easier by the established fact that American citizens were drowned.

The messages from America "do not anticipate that the United States will make war," the newspaper says, "but we may be permitted to doubt whether anything short of war will compel any respect from Germany."

"American intervention on the side of the Allies would be a very serious factor, not, perhaps, from the purely military point of view, but from that of finance and supply. It might considerably hasten the final end. But the mere rupture of diplomatic relations, unless accompanied by substantial support to Germany's opponents, would cause no very tangible inconvenience to the offending nations, and is not the kind of argument to which it has hitherto shown the least inclination to defer."

The Times regards the declaration of cotton as contraband with the greatest satisfaction.

Milan, Italy, (via Paris), Aug. 22.—The authorities today withdrew 1,800 licenses to sell alcoholic drinks, initiating a campaign against alcoholism. Many places have closed.

RECITAL OF INCIDENTS TRANSPIRING ON DEATH RIDE OF LEO M. FRANK

"Inside Story" of the Events Given First-Hand With Seeming Truth.

NO NAME IS DIVULGED

Will Serve to Clear Up Certain Features of Lynching That Seemed Mystery.

Governor Harris Has Received Threatening Letters.

Atlanta, Aug. 22. — The first actual story of all that transpired on the death ride of Leo M. Frank from Milledgeville to Marietta, between midnight and dawn, last Tuesday morning, became available to the Associated Press today. The recital did not come through second or third hands, but in a manner which seemingly placed its authenticity beyond all question. The narrator, however, will not be a witness before the Cobb county grand jury which on September 1 will be asked to undertake a thorough investigation of the lynching of the man alleged to have been the slayer of little Mary Phagan.

It also became known today that Governor Harris during the past few days had received several anonymous threatening letters purporting to warn him not to go "too far" in his investigation of the lynching. The governor is not inclined to take the letters at all seriously, but looks upon them as the outgrowth of the disturbed sentiment of the moment.

The "inside story" of the events which preceded the finding of Frank's lifeless body swaying from the limb of an oak tree near Marietta cleared up many features of the tragic incident, which heretofore have been veiled in mystery.

Made No Confession.

First: Frank did not confess. He twice was asked if he had anything to say, but on each occasion replied no." Asked pointedly if he killed the Phagan girl, he is said to have made no reply whatever.

Second: No attempt was made to force a confession. Frank's statement just prior to his death that he loved his wife and mother better than he did his life, came unexpectedly and without questioning.

Third: Frank was not maltreated in any way prior to the actual lynching. Stories that he might have met violent death before he was hanged, are without foundation.

Fourth: Frank walked a distance of 200 yards from the automobile to the death tree without a faltering step; without a sigh or semblance of a protest. Fearing perhaps that his body might never reach his relatives, he asked that the wedding ring he wore be delivered to a newspaper man with the solemn promise that it would be turned over to his wife. This wish was carried out.

Was Told of Intentions.

Fifth: Frank was told from the start that he was to be "executed" as the courts had directed that he be, and every effort was made by the so-called "vigilance committee" to see that the "legal hanging," as they termed the lynching, was carried out in an orderly manner. Members of the "vigilance committee" are said to resent any intimation that Frank was "maltreated" while in their custody. They assert he was given exactly the same consideration usually given to a condemned man on the day of his execution. The rough handling of the body after it was cut down was a matter concerning which members of the "committee" feel they were not responsible.

Sixth: The members of the "vigilance committee" felt that they had a "sacred duty" to perform in "carrying out the mandate of the courts of the state and of the United States." There was no mob spirit; no demonstration, and there is said to have been no idea of hanging Frank in the public square at Marietta or in the cemetery where Mary Phagan lies buried.

There was, however, a determination that the execution should take place in Cobb county. Inasmuch as all the members of the "committee" are said to be residents of Cobb county, the reason for this is obvious.

Automobiles Popular Make.

Seven automobiles were required to transport the "vigilance committee" from Marietta to Milledgeville. Only four returned including the car in which Frank rode. All of the machines were small cars of a popular

(Continued on Page Two.)

COMMISSION HAS COMPLETED WORK

Reports of Recommendations to Congress Published.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

Are Summarized in Three Separate Reports—Industrial Relations Commission Ceases to Exist as Body Today.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—Summaries of the reports, three in number, of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations as to findings and recommendations for the information of Congress, were made public here tonight.

The commission, which ceases to exist tomorrow, was composed of three representatives each of the employes, the employed and the general public. It became apparent some time ago that they would be unable to agree on a single report, and it is said that none of the reports given out tonight can properly be called a "majority" report.

The personnel of the commission follows: Frank P. Walsh, Missouri, chairman; John R. Commons, Wisconsin, and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, representing the public; R. H. Aishton, Illinois; Harris Weinstock, California, and S. Thurston Ballard, Kentucky, representing the employers, and John B. Lennon, Illinois; James O'Connell, District of Columbia, and A. B. Garretson, Iowa, representing the employed.

The report of the representatives of the employes, known as the "staff" report, drawn up by Basil M. Manly, director of Research and Investigation for the commission, was signed by Commissioners Walsh, Lennon, O'Connell and Garretson. In connection with the man reports these commissioners issued three "Supplemental Opinions and Suggestions" as follows: One by Mr. Walsh, one by Mr. Garretson, and one by Mr. Lennon and Mr. O'Connell jointly.

The report of the commissioners representing the public, and the summary thereof, were written by Commissioner Commons. He and Mrs. Harriman signed it without reservation. Commissioners Aishton, Ballard and Weinstock approved it in large part and in part their dissent to portions of it, and to the Manly report are expressed in, the so-called Weinstock report signed by Weinstock, Aishton and Ballard.

The reports are identified as the Manly, or staff report; the Commons,

(Continued on Page Eight.)

TWENTY DEAD IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY

Meramec River Goes Several Miles Out of Banks

HOUSES WASHED AWAY

Pleasure Resorts, Club Houses and Cottages Destroyed—Hundreds of Persons Marooned—2,000 Families are Homeless

St. Louis, Aug. 22.—The Meramec river lined with pleasure resorts, club houses, and summer cottages, went several miles out of its banks today, swept away most of these buildings and increased to 20, it is reported, the number of lives lost in St. Louis county, during the last few days as a result of flood.

The Meramec rise was so sudden that hundreds had time only to climb to tree tops. Efforts were being made to rescue these tonight with motor boats. The river tonight passed a stage five feet higher than ever before in its history.

Six persons were said to have been drowned at Valley Park and two at Meramec highlands today. Many others were missing.

Hundreds of persons had been marooned in club houses and cottages along the river by the arst rise several days ago following a forty hour rainfall and hundreds of others had gone to the river today hoping it would recede and permit them to rescue relatives, friends and watersoaked possessions.

Appeals for help were sent to St. Louis tonight and hundreds of volunteers responded. Strong motor boats attempted to enter the Meramec from the Mississippi river, but were blocked by the high waters which prevented passage under bridges.

Unconfirmed reports said every building along the river from Clinton to Pacific, a distance of 35 miles, had been carried away.

In Valley Park 2,000 families are homeless. The water is 10 to 12 feet deep in the streets. The river is two and a half miles wide at Valley Park.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Baseball Boating Yachting Angling

SPORTS

Motoring Aeronautics Tennis Golf, Etc.

BUFFALOS POWERLESS BEFORE THE CHIFEDS

Newark Goes to Lead by One Point Margin

Brown's Pitching and Consistent Support Enabled Chicago to Win —Newark Won Doubleheader From Pittsburgh.

RESULTS YESTERDAY
At Newark 2-3, Pittsburg 1-1.
At Chicago 4, Buffalo 0.

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY
St. Louis at Chicago.
Kansas City at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at Baltimore.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	W	L	Pct.
Newark	63	49	.563
Kansas City	64	50	.562
Pittsburg	61	50	.550
Chicago	63	52	.548
St. Louis	59	54	.522
Buffalo	56	65	.463
Brooklyn	53	64	.453
Baltimore	39	74	.345

Chicago, Aug. 22.—Brown's pitching and consistent support enabled Chicago to defeat Buffalo today 4 to 0. The reduced scale of prices went into effect today and attendance showed a considerable increase.

Buffalo	000 000 000	0	2 1
Chicago	020 100 01*	4	8 1

Krapp, LaFitte and Blair; Brown and Fischer.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 22.—Newark won a doubleheader from Pittsburgh today and regained first place by a one point margin. The scores were 2 to 1, in ten innings and 3 to 1. A home run by Roush gave the locals their victory in the first.

Pittsburgh	000 000 100 0	1	5 1
Newark	010 000 000 1	2	11 0

Rogge and Berry; Moran and Rariden.

Second game:

Pittsburgh	001 000 000	1	8 2
Newark	110 000 01*	3	9 0

Comstock and O'Connor; Reulbach and Rariden.

CITY LEAGUE GAMES.

Tabulated Scores of Fast Games Played at Sunset Park Saturday.

Below is given the tabulated scores for the games of the City Baseball League, as played Saturday at Sunset Park, the contests having been fast and snappy as stated in yesterday's paper.

With the W. L. I. and Y. M. C. A. tied for first place and the Giants a close second by one game, the games next Saturday are expected to surpass any that have been played this season at Sunset Park. The Y. M. C. A. meet the strong Giants for a battle which promises to be great, and the W. L. I. team will go up against the Boys' Brigade.

There will be a convenient car schedule to Sunset Park Saturday, and any lady accompanied by a gentleman will be admitted to the games free. The tabulated scores follow:

First Game.

W. L. I.—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hines, 2-b	4	2	2	1	1	0
Bergen, r. f.	4	1	0	4	0	0
Bundy, s. s.	4	0	1	0	1	1
Orrell, 1-b	5	0	0	6	0	1
Houston, 3-b	4	2	2	2	1	0
McIntyre, l. f.	5	1	2	1	0	0
Bell, c	4	0	0	1	2	0
Monroe, c. f.	3	2	0	1	0	0
Green, p	4	0	0	1	1	0
Total	37	8	7	17	6	2

Giants:—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Burnett, 2-b	4	0	1	1	1	0
Snakenburg, s. s.	4	1	1	1	2	2
Branch, 3-b	4	1	1	0	0	1
Davis, 1-b	4	1	1	6	0	1
* Thompson, r. f.	3	1	0	0	0	0
Hines, c. f.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Burnett, C., c	3	0	1	0	0	0
Register, p	3	0	0	1	1	1
Taylor, l. f.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	6	9	5	5

* Register ran for Thompson.

Summary—Stolen bases: Hines 5, McIntyre 2, Bundy 2, Bergen, Houston, Register, Davis, Branch; left on bases: W. L. I. 5, Giants 3; base on balls: Giants 6; innings pitched: by Register 6, by Thompson 2, by Green 8; hits: off Register 6, off Green 6; times at bat: against Register 28, against Green 31; struck out: by Register 11, by Green 6; two-base hits: Hines, Branch; sacrifice hits: Bergen, McIntyre, Hines, Branch; hit by pitched ball: by Thompson 1. Time of game: 1:20.

Second Game.

Y.M.C.A.—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Smith, c. f.	4	2	1	1	0	1
Shepard, C., 3-b.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Boswell, 2-b	4	1	1	0	2	0
Shepard, N., p	4	1	2	1	0	0
Huhn, s. s.	3	1	2	1	0	0
Hines, r. f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Twining, c.	3	1	2	2	0	1
White, l. f.	4	0	0	0	1	0
McIntyre, 1-b	3	0	1	2	1	0
Total	32	8	11	8	4	2

Boys' Brig.—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Register, l. f.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, 3-b	3	1	0	0	0	0
Bethea, 2-b	3	0	2	0	3	2
Shaw, p	3	0	0	1	1	0
Buck, W., s. s.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Irving, r. f.	3	0	2	0	0	0
Griffith, c. f.	3	0	0	1	0	1
Bagley, 1-b	2	0	0	6	0	2
Buck, P., c	2	0	1	0	0	0
Total	25	2	6	0	4	5

Summary—Left on bases: Y. M. C. A. 7, Boys' Brigade 4; base on balls: off Boys' Brigade 1; innings pitched: by Shaw 6, Shpeard 6; hits: off Shaw 10, off Shepard 6; times at bat: against Shaw 31, against Shepard 25; struck out: by Shaw 6, by Shepard 9; two-base hits, Irving, Boswell, McIntyre, Shepard, M.; sacrifice hits: Smith 2, Twining, Shepard, C.; hit by pitched ball: Shepard 1; stolen bases: Smith 2, Twining, Huhn, Hines, Buck, W., Irving 2, Buck, P. Time of game: 45 minutes.

Philadelphia, Aug. 22. — The Philadelphia Americans have purchased Short-stop Crane from the Richmond Internationals, it was announced here tonight. He will report tomorrow.

PHILLIES HOLD FAST TO LEAD IN NATIONAL

While Boston is at Top in the American League.

Giants' Losses for Week Twice the Number of Victories—Tigers and White Sox Racing Boston Newark Leads Federal.

New York, Aug. 22.—Philadelphia persistently holds the lead in the National League while Boston as obstinately clings to top position in the American League struggle.

Brooklyn for two days with two points of the Phillies fell back Saturday by breaking even with Cincinnati, while Pat Moran's men were winning a double victory from Chicago.

The Quakers and the Robins, however, for the week as a whole ran a surprisingly even race, both as regards games won and other features of play.

Among the other teams in the close National League struggle, Boston and Cincinnati held the honors, each winning the same percentage of games, although the Braves made the fewest runs and hits of any team in the league. The Reds put six victories to their credit against three defeats and although they are last, it is conceded their chances of moving to the front are as good as those of any of the five clubs between them and the two teams struggling for the lead.

The Braves' double victory over the Pirates Saturday pulled them up to third place and they are only three and a half games behind Brooklyn. New York's losses for the week were twice the number of their victories. The Pirates broke badly toward the end of the week and are fifth, a few points behind the Cubs, whose record was even poorer than that of the Pirates. St. Louis was only able to break even.

Detroit and Chicago are trying desperately to head the Bostons, now on the road for the American League pennant.

The White Sox had the better of the series with Boston and since have taken three out of four from the Yankees.

Detroit lost ground today when they split a doubleheader with Washington while both Boston and Chicago were winning doubleheaders.

Hugh Jennings' men made the record of the week in the league by winning all their eight games and as Sunday's doubleheaders began were within sight of first place.

The Red Sox made the most of their opportunities in St. Louis and now hold first position by 15 points. The White Sox, despite the fact that they have won seven out of their last ten games still are 38 points behind the Tigers. Most of the latter's gains were at the expense of Cleveland's and the Philadelphia's, Detroit taking four games from the former in two days and winning a three-game series from the Athletics.

Honors of the contest for fourth place are emphatically with Washington. The other three teams still are trailing badly.

The week's record in games played, won and lost, with runs, hits, errors and men on bases, including the games of Saturday, August 21 is as follows:

National League.

	P	W	L	R	H	E	LB
Philadelphia	7	4	3	26	53	8	45
Brooklyn	7	4	3	18	57	10	49
Boston	6	4	2	10	27	7	47
Chicago	9	3	6	38	89	12	65
Pittsburgh	10	4	6	36	86	22	85
New York	6	2	4	20	55	5	41
St. Louis	6	3	3	19	51	7	31
Cincinnati	9	6	3	35	81	10	57

American League.

	P	W	L	R	H	E	LB
Boston	5	3	2	13	39	5	32
Detroit	8	8	0	52	81	8	60
Washington	4	2	2	19	39	4	25
New York	3	1	2	3	15	3	19
Cleveland	9	3	6	24	66	13	67
St. Louis	4	0	4	6	35	9	24
Philadelphia	5	1	4	8	35	7	31

Sunday's play brought another shift in the Federal League. Newark going to the top by taking two games from Pittsbugh which dropped to third place, Kansas City, which did not play, falling to second position. Kansas City played an excellent game during the game, winning all but two of their seven games and the race among the first five clubs is a gruelling one, with Chicago beginning to work up and Pittsburgh and St. Louis on the down grade.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

RESULTS YESTERDAY
No games scheduled.

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY
Pittsburg at Boston.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

STANDIN GOF THE CLUBS

	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	59	48	.551
Brooklyn	61	52	.540
Boston	56	54	.509
Chicago	55	55	.500
Pittsburg	56	58	.491
New York	51	55	.581
Cincinnati	51	59	.464
St. Louis	52	60	.464

VIRGINIA LEAGUE.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	W	L	Pct.
Suffolk	29	19	.604
Rocky Mount	27	21	.563
Portsmouth	26	22	.542
Norfolk	26	23	.531
Newport News	24	26	.480
Orphans	15	36	.294

CAROLINA LEAGUE.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	W	L	Pct.
Asheville	24	15	.615
Raleigh	21	20	.512
Charlotte	20	20	.500
Durham	20	21	.488
Greensboro	17	21	.447
Winston-Salem	17	22	.436

TIGERS AND SENATORS DIVIDE DOUBLE BILL

Two Games From Yankees White Sox Capture.

Boston Was Victor in Two Games With St. Louis—Leonard Sets New Strike-Out Record— Athletics Defeat Cleveland

RESULTS YESTERDAY
At Chicago 5-5, New York 2-0.
At St. Louis 1-3, Boston 6-5.
At Detroit 1-1, Washington 8-0.
At Cleveland 1, Philadelphia 6.

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY
New York at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY

	W	L	Pct.
Boston	73	37	.664
Detroit	74	40	.649
Chicago	70	43	.621
Washington	57	54	.513
New York	51	55	.481
Cleveland	43	69	.384
St. Louis	41	71	.366
Philadelphia	35	75	.318

St. Louis, Aug. 22.—Foster and Leonard were too much for St. Louis today and Boston won two games 6 to 1 and 5 to 3. Leonard set a new season strike out record when he fanned 14 men in the second game. He struck out one or two men in every inning, twice with the bases filled and fanned every man who faced him except Shotten.

Boston	103 000 020	6	10 0
St. Louis	000 000 001	1	6 2

Foster and Cady and Coomb, Hamilton and Agnew.

Boston	010 000 040	5	6 2
St. Louis	001 000 101	3	7 6

Leonard and Cady; Carrigan, Thomas, Lowermilk, Hoff and Severeid.

Detroit, Aug. 22.—Detroit and Washington split a double header today. Johnson held the Tigers to three hits in the first and won 8 to 1. Dauss pitched brilliantly in the second which Detroit captured 1 to 0. Young's brilliant double play in the ninth inning of the second game cleared the bases.

Washington	010 006 100	8	11 1
Detroit	000 000 001	1	3 2

Johnson and Williams; DuBuc, Steen, Oldham, Boland and Stanage, Baker.

Washington	000 000 000	0	5 0
Detroit	000 100 00x	1	7 0

Gallia, Ayres and Henry; Dauss and Stanage.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—Chicago won both games of today's double header with New York 5 to 2 and 5 to 0. In the first the locals played up-hill until the eighth when Cole weakened.

In the second Faber had an easy time with the baters and was given great support.

New York	000 200 000	2	7 3
Chicago	000 001 04x	5	6 2

Cole, Shawkey and Alexander; Benz, Russell and Schalk.

New York	000 000 000	0	10 2
Chicago	300 200 00x	5	11 1

Brown, Pich and Nunemaker; Faber and Schalk.

Cleveland, Aug. 22.—Philadelphia today defeated Cleveland 6 to 1. Knowlson, while wild, held Cleveland to two hits each being a double by Smith. His error allowed Smith to score Cleveland's only run.

Philadelphia	130 000 011	6	12 2
Cleveland	000 000 001	1	2 4

Knowlson and Lapp; Hagerman, Jones, Harstad, Benton and O'Neill.

NEW ORLEANS STILL LEADS

Southern Association Teams Keenly Contend for Second Place

Atlanta, Aug. 22.—With Birmingham checking its slump, Memphis in a losing streak and Nashville winning four of its six games last week, contention for second place in the Southern Association became more keen. New Orleans took a better hold on first position, though they lost two games to Atlanta.

The Turtles' losses were disastrous to their pennant chances. First they lost two out of three to Chattanooga and then three straight to New Orleans. Results among second division teams did not make much difference and none changed positions. Chattanooga won four out of seven, while Mobile and Little Rock each lost five out of seven.

IMMANUELS WIN PENNANT

Winners in Independent League Challenge Winners in the City League

With a record of having won thirteen games and lost only three the Immanuels cinched the pennant in the Independent league, having played their last game with the Tigers, Saturday at Hilton Park and defeating them with a score of 6 to 2. In the other game the Stags beat the Delgado team.

The standing of the clubs are: Immanuels, 1st place, Tigers, 2nd, Stags, 3rd, and Delgado, 4th.

This League has put up some very good sport the past season on the Old Hilton field and they will issue a challenge to the winners in the city league for the championship of the city. Date of game to be named later.

WARSAW WINS FROM CALYPSO IN AN INTERESTING GAME

Warsaw, N. C., Aug. 21.—In a fast and interesting game of ball here Saturday afternoon between Calypso and the home team, Warsaw won 10 to 7. Features of the game were the pitching of Womack and Carroll for Warsaw, and McWhorter for the visitors. James of Calypso did some fine catching for his team.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 22. — An attempt by Henry F. Sullivan and Samuel Richards, Jr., to break distance aquatic records by swimming fifty miles from Nantasket Beach to Race Point failed today. The men entered the water yesterday afternoon and Sullivan held out until this morning, thirty miles from the start. Richards was taken from the water last night, after covering about 13 miles.

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RECITAL OF INCIDENTS TRANSPIRING ON DEATH RIDE OF LEO M. FRANK

(Continued from Page One.)

make. These cars were specially selected because of the difficulty in identifying them. No car of conspicuous color or design was wanted. There were probably 28 men in the lynching party.

The machines left Marietta singly during the afternoon of Monday and it was shortly after 10 o'clock when the prison farm was reached. After Warden Smith and Superintendent Burke had been called from the homes and handcuffed, the party proceeded to the prison house in which Frank was known to be quartered. Frank was just recovering from the wound inflicted on his throat by William Creen, a fellow prisoned and was to have been returned to the regular sleeper dormitory Tuesday night. On the night of his death, however he still was living in the hospital room adjoining the warden's office.

Trustee Extinguished Lights.

When the lynching party had entered the prison and its members were disarming the outer guards one of the "trusties" at the prison, who was also on guard duty, quickly blew out an oil lamp burning just outside Frank's door. He also extinguished the dim light burning in the hospital room.

A member of the invading party was quick to see this. He hailed the "trusty."

"Come here with a match," he commanded.

"I haven't got one," replied the convict guard.

"Well, you had better get one damned quick."

The guard saw the gleam of a revolver and lost no time in complying. So far as known this was the only semblance of an oath used in Frank's present. This was in keeping with the determination of the members of the "vigilance committee" to give to their acts a consistent atmosphere of officiality.

Was Awake in Bed.

Two men entered Frank's room. The noise at the outer door already had awakened the prisoner, but he still was lying in bed when his room was entered by the self-appointed executioners, who wore hats well pulled down to meet the automobile goggles, serving the purpose of masks.

"We want you to come with us," Frank was told.

There was neither surprise nor terror in the look upon the four determined men. In silence Frank arose and made as if to dress himself. He still was feeble from the loss of blood suffered in the Creen attack and swayed a little dizzily.

"Don't bother with the clothes; come just as you are," he was commanded.

Unresistingly and without appeal of any sort for protection, Frank permitted himself to be handcuffed. Clad only in a sleeping garment he walked into the prison corridor, a member of the "vigilance committee" on either side of him, and two bringing up the rear. The night was one of the warmest of the summer.

When the party had reached the prison porch, the leaders thought the progress being made was entirely too slow.

Carried Down Stairs.

It was then that Frank was picked up and carried down the concrete step of the prison house. It is strenuously denied that Frank was dragged or "bumped" down the steps, and it is also denied that one of the members of the party helped carry him by the hair. In substantiation of this, it is pointed out that when Frank's body was cut down the only mark on it was a slight abrasion of the right arm, just above the elbow. This it is said was caused either by striking the arm against the narrow door of the automobile as he was lifted into the machine at Milledgeville or may have been due to swaying against the tree trunk as Frank was being lifted to his death.

The ghastly scarred wound in Frank's throat was not opened until the weight of his body had been thrown against the expertly tied hangman's knot placed beneath the right point of the chin.

There apparently was no doubt in Frank's mind as to the meaning of his abduction, as he was lifted into one of the machines waiting outside the prison farm. He had been fully aware of the threats that had been made against him, and of the holding in readiness of the militia several weeks ago, when there is every reason to believe the so-calld "execution" first was planned.

Two men climbed into the back seat of the car in which Frank had been placed, one sitting on either side. Another member of the "committee" was seated beside the chauffeur. There were seven cars in Milledgeville at this time. Only four got back to Marietta. The other three being behind at Little River as a rear guard. These were the cars which successfully baffled those who first started in pursuit of the lynching party.

Seven Hours in Automobile.

For seven long, momentous hours Frank sat in the automobile which was carrying him to a death place of which he had no knowledge.

It required this length of time to make the journey from Milledgeville to Marietta. The roads were often rouch and bumpy, but the party maintained a speed of about 20 miles an hour. There was but one delay—a puncture which was quickly mended.

Frank's hatless, white clad figure, erect in the tonneau of the leading car, was in striking contract to the sombre-hued men beside him. Although the roads were black and lonely, the glaring electric headlights of the cars following kept the first car brilliantly illuminated. The highways were deserted, however, and the farm houses passed were dark.

Spoke Only Two Syllables.

During all this long journey only two syllables left Frank's lips. What his thoughts were can never be known. The men who had determined that he should die, left him alone with his meditations.

Soon after he had been placed in the automobile, Frank was told he was being taken to his place of execution.

"The courts of Georgia have sentenced you to be hanged and they never reversed that sentence. It has devolved upon us to carry out their decree."

Frank did not flinch. The wonderful stoicism which had marked his long confinement in prison and with which he had met all the reverses which followed his many legal attempts for liberty, did not desert him in the last hours of his life.

Had Nothing to Say.

It was after the destination had been disclosed that Frank was asked:

"Is there anything you would like to say before your execution?"

At first there was no reply. Then slowly and perhaps painfully, the recently wounded man shook his head. "No." The monosyllabic negative was scarcely audible above the throb of the racing engine.

For a long time after this the only sound was that of the plunging automobiles. Frank again was permitted the seclusion of his thoughts. Then he was asked if he had killed the Phagan girl, and the captors say he made no reply. This question was not repeated until near the journey's end and again it is said there was no reply.

The final interrogation was: "Is there nothing you wish to say?"

"No."

These four questions were the sole conversations in the death car. As day light approached the speed of the cars was increased. It was a full after dawn that the four cars drew up just below the gin house on the William Frey place and stopped at the edge of an oak thicket. The door of the leading car was opened and Frank was told to step out. He arose with the knowledge that death was near at hand, but did not falter. The big tree which so soon was to be his scaffold loomed large above the other oaks in the thicket, but Frank either did not see or attach any importance to it at first. He walked with firm steps between two of his captors, his eyes upon the ground.

Only Sentence Uttered.

It was while the silent procession was progressing that suddenly Frank spoke: "I love my wife and mother more than I do my life."

The words were uttered to himself rather than for any dramatic effect upon his hearers, but eventually Frank had been pondering that last question as to whether he had aught to say, and this was his answer.

A few moments later a noose had been placed about the tender neck and throat, a handkerchief had been tied loosely about his eyes, there was a pull, a tautening of hempen rope and Frank's life was at an end.

"It was half an hour after the "committee" had completed its "execution" that the dangling body was found still warm.

THEATRICAL

Today the Bijou is due to be jammed from early till late, for it is announced that the moving picture made in Charlotte August 3rd, of the California-Canadian party and their friends will be shown there today, in addition to the regular big bill. A telegram from Charlotte, where it was shown Saturday, states that it is exceptionally good, and shows all the contestants and their friends, in many different poses and attitude, both collectively and singly. Charlotte poured out in bunches to see it.

Sanford Quest comes to life again today, in a great two-reel international detective drama, "The Great Ruby Mystery" in which Herbert Rawlinson stars in the same role he so ably played in "The Black Box", together with pretty Anna Little and William Worthington. It's one of the most thrilling and interesting detective stories ever written and in the hands of these capable stars is bound to be an exceptionally choice and juicy offering for today.

That great L-Ko rubber-faced comedian, Harry Gribbon, comes to the front in another great scream, "In the Claw of The Law", in which he is assisted in the fun-making by pretty Peggy Pearce.

Then comes another one of those great Lady Baffles detective comedies, "Saved by A Scent", featuring the inimitable Max Asher and Gail Henry. There will also be a great Pathe comedy feature to top off the biggest bill of movies in the city, and at the smallest price.

Marguerite Clark at the Grand Today.

Marguerite Clark, one of the most charming and talented youthful stars of the American stage, the famous star of "Baby Mine" and "Prunella" and who also scored markedly in the favor of motion picture audiences in her first film characterization, "Wildfire," even surpasses the great success of that role in her second appearance in motion pictures in "the Crucible," by Mark Lee Luther. The film adaption of this celebrated story, produced in five reels by the Famous Players Film Company, and appearing on the Paramount at the Grand tomorrow is one of the most stirring photoplays ever presented. Combined with the lovable qualities and appreciable talents of the star's a story dramatic in the extreme and well sustained in interest and appeal. The management has arranged for a six-piece orchestra as an extra attraction beginning at 7 p. m. The next Paramount day will be Thursday. Daniel Frohan presents Mary Pickford, everybody's sweet heart, in a modern and original version of the century-old classic "Cinderella" supported by Owen Moore. Friday, the sixth installment of the serial beautiful "The Goddess" featuring Anita Stewart and Earle Williams. Ask your friends how great it is and don't fail to see it yourself it is positively great.

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Rubber-Face Harry Gribbon, with Peggy Pearce, in a Great L-Ko Scream.

Saved By A Scent

Max Asher and Gail Henry in Another Great Lady Baffles and Detective Duck Detective Comedy.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER.

By virtue and in pursuance of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed executed by Sabina Judicki to William Gregerson, on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1914, and duly recorded in book 78, page 362 et. seq., in the office of the Register of Deeds of New Hanover County, the undersigned mortgagee will expose for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in the City of Wilmington, County of New Hanover, and State of North Carolina, on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1915, at twelve o'clock M., the following described tract, piece or parcel of land lying, being and situate in Cape Fear Township, County of New Hanover and State of North Carolina and bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point in the northerly line of Marathon Avenue where said line crosses the center of the Branch known as Rocky Run and down and with the meanders of said Rocky Run following the senter of said run to the mouth thereof, where it empties into Prince George Creek, thence in a westerly direction down and with the run of Prince George Creek, following the meanders of the Southerly bank thereof, to a point where the dividing line of Farm No. 8 and Farm No. 9 of the Marathon colony strikes said Southerly bank of said Prince George Creek, thence in a southerly direction along the dividing line of Farm No. 8 and Farm No. 9 and at right angles to Marathon avenue to the northerly line of Marathon avenue and thence eastwardly along said northerly line of Marathon avenue eight hundred and thirty (830) feet to the point or place of beginning, the same being a part of Farm No. 6 and all of Farms Nos. 7 and 8 of the Marathon Colony as shown on the official map made by C. R. Humphreys in the year 1905 and containing 28 1-3 acres more or less, saving and excepting from the above description the old grave yard located on Farm No. 8 as shown on said map, subject to the conditions, limitations and restrictions set forth in deed to William Gregerson, recorded in book 72 at page 597 of the records of Register of Deeds of New Hanover County aforesaid.

WILLIAM GREGERSON,
Mortgagee.

Herbert McClammy,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Delicious Concord Grapes grown at St. Helena—Phone your grocer. (Advertisement)

THE HOME CIRCLE PAGE

EDITED BY LILIAN CRAIGEN ADAMS

Seasonable Jottings

THE fashionable woman now wears her golden bracelets on her upper arm, 'way above her elbow. While at the wrist bracelets if any, of black velvet or of ribbon are used.

If you wish to be particularly coquettish wear a flower on the velvet ribbon about your throat.

The newest raincoat is of oil silk in brilliant colors—scarlet, orange, mauve—so that if they ever become popular the streets will look exactly like a Futurist's palette.

There are flowers, flowers everywhere now on the costume. For instance the hem of the net dress worn at a recent dancing party by a last winter's debutante, had a line of purple and yellow pansies to finish it, while another was set off with festoons of roses.

Boudoir caps have each its little bag of sachet tacked within its band.

Velvet hats are omnipresent. This winter we'll be wearing tulle ones. Mark the prophecy!

Quaker collars are very attractive and much worn, but they are not suited to the girl with the retrousse nose and the saucy face.

A few of the new parasols are edged with fringe, as were our grandmothers, while others are trimmed with pinked ruches after the manner of ye olden times.

Shall Women Wear a Uniform?

And the Answer is "Never" in Spite of the Efforts of a Few Feminists

THAT age-old question, that perpetually recurring subject of debate "Shall women wear a uniform dress?" is once more being agitated and certain club women are having a glorious time discussing it quite as if it were a new theory.

As a matter-of-fact it has been put forward at least twenty times in the last twenty years. And the procedure is invariably the same. Always some optimistic woman comes forward with the palpitating suggestion that the members of her sex begin at once to wear identical clothes. This, she argues, will put the fashion makers out of business, will make women with limited incomes feel very comfortable, will save each family at least a million dollars a year, and will make for the happiness of the entire human race.

No one opposing this contention she asks that designs for uniforms be submitted. Then gathers to her a lot of enthusiastic feminists who work day and night to invent a satisfactory outer garment, one that will combine a maximum of beauty with a minimum of cost. The results of their labors having been submitted the judges select the one they consider most suitable, publish it to the world, and issue a proclamation to all women to adopt this new dress at once and so put an end to extravagance, competition and envy.

And what do the ladies thus earnestly adjured do? Why they look at the design and laugh consumedly, and then go off and buy the pink satin for which their heart yearns, just as always.

The only new feature about the discussion now going on is that the designs submitted run largely to trousers. Time was when the most ardent suffragist hoped for in the matter of sensible dress was a blue serge gown made without frills and with a mannish collar. But now we are so advanced that breeches of one sort or another form a part of all the costumes that their feminine originators find ideal.

There is one with long Turkish trousers under a sort of Grecian robe—a mixture of nations rendered inconsistent by the war; and there is one that consists of what our ancestors called pantaloons, to be worn with a neat cutaway shaped upper garment; and there is one which looks very much like a pillowcase slightly draped at the armholes, and intended evidently to conceal the human form divine as much as possible.

To the eye of the unregenerate they are all equally hideous and not to be named in the same breath with even the ugliest of the present-day fashion.

And Madame Flaherty, modiste, looking at them, laughs until the tears run down her cheeks. "It's foolish they are, the dear ladies, to think that you'll ever get ten women let alone ten millions to wear the same kind of clothes," said she, "and 'tis I who knows that that's the truth. Why they're at each other's throats if I make two of 'em the same sort of frock, and they call me the Benedict Arnold of dressmakers. Women will never wear a uniform."

A good job too, for while comfort and utility are worthy things and of a value not to be underestimated, whenever they interefere with beauty it is they that must go to the wall.

And imagine Susan B. Anthony and Sarah Bernhardt in the same clothes.

And fancy Emmeline Pankhurst and Madame Recamier, had they been contemporaries, attired alike.

Or picture the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution if every delegate ware attired exactly like every other delegate. What fun would there be in that? There would be nothing to criticize, nothing to copy.

The uniform dress for women regarded as a topic of conversation during the silly season has its value; but as a practical suggestion it is just about as important as a recipe for turning iron into gold.

It's a gray old world now, but it would be much grayer if the rose-colored jersey of the summer girl, and the frilly evening gown of baby blue, and the sport skirt of Hunter's green were legislated out of office by a lot of old ladies who have no eye for anything but the economical.

To The Eye Of The Unregenerate They Are All Equally Hideous.

How to Keep the Throat Firm

AGE, it is agreed by the best authorities, can sometimes be concealed in the face but is invariably revealed elsewhere—in the throat and in the hand to be exact. It is a clever or a lucky woman, as you look at it, who after forty can show a round, firm column of a throat, free from bags of skin, free from hollows, free from disfigurements of any sort.

Rubbing It On Exactly As You Would Put On A Glove.

And yet history reports that Ninon de l'Enclos at the age of eighty or thereabouts had a throat as smooth and lovely as that of a girl of eighteen. How did she do it?

The apostles of the newest callisthenics answer without a moment's hesitation, "by exercises," and go on to explain. "Take your exercises lying down," says one of these authorities. "Lie on your back with a small pillow under your shoulders. Now raise you head until your chin rests almost on your breast, then drop it back again slowly, tensing the muscles. Do this ten times to begin but gradually increase the number.

"Turn upon your right side with a pillow under your head, and move your chin toward your left shoulder; do this ten times. Turn upon your left side and move your chin back and forth toward your right shoulder."

The authority declares that if you practice these exercises regularly several times a day all wrinkles will be smoothed away from the throat and that at seventy it may be as smooth, as round and as beautiful as it was when its owner was young.

As for the hands—the way to preserve their pristine beauty is to massage them with a good cream, rubbing it on exactly as you would put on a glove, that is rubbing it from the fingertips down, and giving each finger its full mead.

There seems to be no record as to what Ninon de l'Enclos did for her hands, but as all accounts of her agree that she never grew old she must have found some way of keeping her fingers tapering and her skin smooth to the end.

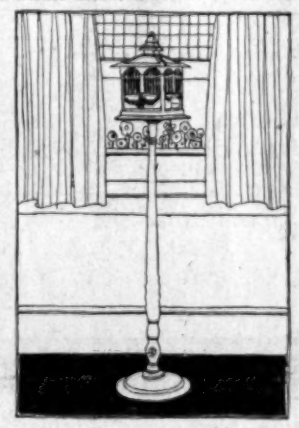
GILDED CAGES ARE NO MORE

SELF-RESPECTING BIRDS LIVE IN WICKER ONES IN THESE DAYS.

BIRD cages are the thing just now! Not that they take the place of the bed or even of the kitchen table—but just the same every well-regulated home at this time has its bird cage just as it has its refrigerator.

That, understand, does not necessarily imply that every well-regulated household has a bird. Once upon a time bird cages were secured in order that the family bird might have a home; now the process has been reversed, and when there is a bird at all you may be fairly certain that it was bought merely that the bird cage might have a tenant. For you see the new bird cages are highly decorative and are esteemed for that fact. They form a charming piece of furniture, an article that adds beauty and interest to the porch, or the living room, or the dining room.

No self-respecting songster would live in a gilded cage in these enlightened days. Time was of course when a square, two-story cottage of goldenized wire was the last word in elegant residences for the family canary—but not so now. Now the smart thing is a wicker affair, made after the Japanese fashion with a quaint peaked roof, and sometimes it is suspended from a wicker standard and makes the corner in which it is placed look exactly as if it were in Tokio itself.



The Bird Cage Is A Thing Of Beauty Nowadays.

And sometimes the wicker bird cage is hung in a casement window where it forms a real picture; and sometimes it stands upon a pedestal of wicker near the flower-boxes and charms the eye more than ever.

There are a number of people who agree with the man who said that he had rather live in the house with a locomotive than with a canary bird, and for that reason it is the part of prudence in those who find a bird cage in the home of a friend, even though he sees a fluff of yellow feathers within it, not to ask if the bird is a Hartz mountain songster, for there are artificial birds to be had for these cages, and there are those not above lending verisimilitude to them by using these subterfuges.

But nowadays whether you have a bird or whether you have not, you should have a cage, and for five dollars you can get a very presentable one, straight from the Flowery Kingdom itself.

THE YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER SAYS

THAT the cooking coat is a new invention that it is strange has not been thought of before by some ingenious woman. The cooking coat is superior to the apron in that it protects the wearer as no apron, however voluminous, could. It is made of unbleached muslin or some other stout material—gingham will do admirably—and is shaped much like that worn by butchers in market, or for that matter like the duster used by feminine motorists. It has long, loose sleeves, and is cut high at the neck and long at the bottom to completely envelope the figure of the cook lady. Moreover, it fastens in front with snappers, and so may be slipped over the most elaborate toilet in the twinkling of an eye, and will preserve its pristine beauty no matter how dangerons the culinary undertaking There's a future for the cooking coat the young housekeeper believes and she declares that all housekeeping women are sure to rise up and call it blessed.

THAT there is only one drawback to the luscious peach and that is the stain that it is apt to leave upon table linen. She says that an entire set of mats or table doileys made of filet lace which were the pride of her heart, was ruined by last year's peach crop. Even now, she says, she does not know of any royal road to removing peach stains but the following rules will sometimes render those in napkins or tablecloths a bit fainter: Rub salt on the fresh stain immediately, and afterward pour boiling water over and through it. If it is not observed until it has become an old stain, as frequently happens in the case of peaches, soak the article in a weak solution of oxalic acid, or hold it over the fumes of sulphur.

THAT many cooks boil corn so long that the grains are hard and dry when the ears are brought to the table. They should be dropped into boiling water and allowed to cook from five to eight minutes, not more.

THAT fricasseed tomatoes form a delightful breakfast dish. Put a piece of butter into a saucepan and when it has melted put into it four tomatoes cut into quarters. When these have cooked soft sift a little flour over the saucepan and allow this to cook for a minute. Then add sufficient rich milk to make a thick gravy. Season with salt and pepper and when the gravy is thickened and the contents of the saucepan is smoking hot, pour into a vegetable dish and serve.

THAT stewed peaches when sweetened, slightly flavored with vanilla, sprinkled with chopped pistachio nuts and eaten with boiled rice and whipped cream, form a dessert fit for the gods.

The Townbreds and their Country Place

by Edward Riddle Padgett

A DOUBLE CROSS

WHEN a husband tries to "put anything over" on his wife he is beaten, as a rule, before he starts. Mr. Townbred tried it not long ago at their country place at Five Oaks and not only failed to "get away with it" but also received considerable of a jolt himself.

One afternoon when Mrs. Townbred had gone into the city and he had come out an hour earlier than usual, he suddenly conceived the idea of "surprising" her. Of course, he should have known that nothing a husband does ever "surprises" his wife, since she never takes "it" in the way intended. But Mr. Townbred overlooked that truism.

So he hied himself two miles down the road and purchased a setting of duck eggs. John, the hired man, had informed him that one of the hens was miserable because she couldn't find something to set on; and Mr. Townbred, remembering a recent conversation of his wife's anent the desirability of raising your own ducks, straightway put two and two together and hoped to make—fifteen ducks!

Both John and his wife, Virgie, were taken into the conspiracy and sworn to resort to anything short of battle, murder and sudden death to keep Mrs. Townbred from discovering the dark mystery under the hen.

With John holding that protesting, outraged lady off her nest, Mr. Townbred, chuckling like a kid with a silk-hat and a brickbat, placed the duck eggs where they would do the most good and lie for twenty-eight days until they turned into a nestful of ducklings. Fortunately, the hen was not of a suspicious nature, so she got on the job, with satisfied clucks, the moment John released her.

Serenely confident that, in his ten-minute talk with the woman who sold him the eggs, he had learned all there was to know about raising ducks, he manoeuvered like a Richelieu to find opportunity each afternoon to visit the chicken house without arousing Mrs. Townbred's suspicions. He had been told, for instance, that a little warm water should be sprinkled lightly over the eggs on the eighteenth, and again on the twenty-third day, to soften the shells. But the point of duck lore about which he was the proudest was that the ducklings must be let alone when they began to "pip"—my, but he was proud of knowing what that word meant!—and then, when all the way out, not be taken from the nest until thoroughly dry.

Now, when one is interested in so nefarious a scheme as this, the requisite twenty-eight days indeed pass slowly; but when one is reading about it, they can be disposed of in a single sentence. Which fundamental principle, doubtless, is similarly applicable in distinguishing practical from theoretical farming. At all events, here is the sentence:

Twenty-seven days passed and the twenty-eighth dawned wet and rainy—weather which is proverbially and mistakenly called "fine for ducks."

Mr. Townbred Placed The Eggs Where They Would Do The Most Good.

And still Mrs. Townbred knew not the hen's terrible secret. For that matter, neither did the hen!

Before catching his car in the morning Mr. Townbred watched his opportunity to steal down to the chicken house unobserved to see whether or not any of the expected arrivals had appeared. But the hen refused to let him investigate. So, disappointed but looking forward to his return from the city, he sprinted for the trolley and absent-mindedly said "Ducks!" to the conductor instead of the customary "Good-morning."

Along about 2 o'clock that afternoon—quite some time before Mr. Townbred was due back from the city—John found that the eggs were hatching out and placed six of the new additions to the Townbred family in a large wooden box; and he was just putting it down on the back porch when Mrs. Townbred came out of the kitchen.

"What's that, John—more chickens?"

John—strictly truthful, please note—answered: "Dey jes hatched out, ma'am."

"Are they the Rhode Island Reds or the Plymouth—" Mrs. Townbred inquired, bending over and looking, when she suddenly stopped, speechless. She rubbed her eyes, figuratively, gasped and exclaimed: "John! What kind of chickens are—?"

"Dey looks t'me like dey might be ducks, ma'am," answered John, reluctantly, realizing that the cat was out of the bag since the ducks were out of their shells. And then, true to his nature, he added, "They's sholy somepin' 'sterious erbout dis, ma'am."

"Well, I should say it is mysterious!" said Mrs. Townbred. "How do you suppose we could have mistaken duck eggs for hen eggs? Do you think, John, that the setting of Plymouth Rocks which Miss Rawlings gave me last month could have been duck eggs—by mistake?"

John scratched his head. "Deed I dunno, ma'am," he replied. "Ef it wasn't dose, some ob de others mus' a been duck aigs, 'cause dese sholy am ducks!"

"Oh, John!" cried Mrs. Townbred suddenly. "Not a word to Mr. Townbred about this! I want to surprise him! Remember now, not a word! We'll just wait and see if any more hatch out and then—several days from now—we'll show them to him all at once and—and—now promise me, John, you won't say a word!"

John was so amazed that he all but fell in with the ducks. He looked at Mrs. Townbred as though he feared she had suddenly lost her wits. Then a broad grin spread over his good-natured face and he replied: "Yas'm, Ah sho' won't—en—en I 'spects you bettah tell Virgie, too."

Poor John!

When Mr. Townbred returned that afternoon and all but tip-toed his way out to the chicken house, John had another dip in "hot water."

"Have they hatched out yet?" Mr. Townbred asked breathlessly.

John scratched his head. "Dey's some in dere done pipped, Mista Townbred," he answered—strictly truthful again, according to the letter of the law, please note.

"That's strange. Do you suppose those eggs could have been infertile? Do you think you put too much water on them the last time? Can it be simply that they are a little late? Do you think they will hatch, John?"

"Yassah! Yassah!" said John emphatically and with great relief. "Dey's gwine hatch, sah. I stakes mah repatashion on dat! Ah jes' knows you needn't worry ye'sef none erbout dat!"

A few minutes later as Mr. Townbred and John, the former still talking about the probabilities of a successful hatch, came up to the back porch, Mrs. Townbred came out of the kitchen door.

John, caught between the devil and the deep blue sea, as it were, shuffled hurriedly over to the box of ducks in the corner of the porch with some hazy notion of "playing it safe" by interposing his body between it and his employers.

But Mrs. Townbred started toward him, undecided whether to speak or remain silent.

And, naturally, seeing her attention arrested by John's action, Mr. Townbred stepped forward to ascertain the cause.

He espied the ducklings. He, too, rubbed his eyes, figuratively, and stared at them, amazed.

"John!" he exclaimed.

"John!" echoed Mrs. Townbred.

"Yassah — Yasma'am," answered John, with a broad grin.

And the ugly little ducklings straightway set up a great quacking—that is, great for such little "surprise packages."

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John! What Kind Of Chickens Are—?"

It's a wise man who, this season, can tell a woman's age by the length of her skirt, or her weight by its breadth.

All that wears plaid this summer is not Scotch.

LITTLE FABLES OF THE BUSINESS WORLD

"SHOWING OFF"

ONCE there was a Young Man who stood on a Pier at the Seashore in his Bathing Suit. Now there was nothing Particularly Remarkable in that, perhaps, unless it be the Shape of his Legs. Besides, many other Young Men have stood on Piers at the seaside, similarly Clad.

But the point about this Y. M. is that, instead of Diving Overboard he—Stood there! And he did so because, a few feet back of him, were a couple of Girls holding their Breath and staring Wide-Eyed. The Y. M. knew they were there; so—Q. E. D., as they say in Geometry.

He Wasn't Stingy About Prolonging The Show.

Obviously this Horrible Example was one of the Kind who overlooks no opportunity to Show Off. On top of that Piling, with the Breakers rolling in beneath him and the Girls rolling their Eyes at him, he was in Clover. He felt he was giving Said Damsels a Treat and, be it said to his Credit, he wasn't Stingy about Prolonging the Show.

All of which was merely a Vacation incident which was very Characteristic of the Young Man. The fact that he hadn't Much to Show didn't bother him in the least.

He would have Liked it Better had it not been necessary for him to eventually Dive. And the fact that he did a frightfully Amateurish Belly-whopper when he did take the Plunge made his simple feat look all the more Spectacular—to awed Feminine eyes.

So, he figured, when those Maidens would see him later at the Hotel they would be Just Crazy to meet him—and he would be at least a Near-Hero.

It is of interest to note that this Y. M. wasn't That Way only when on Vacation. He did it All the Time—and considered it Good Business. He believed in Putting up a Front and pulling off a Circus Stunt whenever possible because of the Effect it had upon Certain People who never looked beyond the End of their Proboscis.

But you can't really Blame him, for he carried nothing Under his Hat but his Hair, and all he did with his Eyes was to Look with them. He was an awful Lightweight and he had to Pad himself in some way in order to Get By at all.

Now that wouldn't have been So Bad, if he hadn't presently come to believe that the Padding was Real. He soon lost the power to Tell when he was Really Delivering and when he was Showing off.

He could Talk Big and, presently, Believe it.

He could Play to the Grandstand and hear only Applause when there was nothing there but Pitying Remarks.

He could Toss a Dollar Tip to a taxi-driver before his Best Girl and kid himself into believing that Said Pirate mistook him for a Millionaire.

He lost no opportunity to make himself the Cynosure of All Eyes—and he didn't care Whose Head the eyes were In. He simply couldn't bear to be Overlooked.

And he would even Play Fool rather than be Shoved into the Background. He Acted Up and he fondly imagined everybody liked his Acting.

With a lot of people he Got By—for a while at least. Many were Impressed by his Noise. He would Get the Drop on them, as it were, and they would Hands Up without question.

But most people were Wise and set him down for Just What he Was. They might be Impressed for a time, but presently his Act got Tiresome.

And when they looked At him they also looked clear Through and Over him. Unfortunately, too, these were the people who were in a position to Boost him along up the Business Ladder had they been so-minded.

Wherefore, said Y. M. has yet to Get Anything for his Show.

Moral: If you must Step into the Limelight, pick your Audience and provide an extensive Repertoire!

THE MORNING STAR

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ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application, and advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina.

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THE WILMINGTON STAR CO.

MONDAY AUGUST, 23, 1915.

TOP O' THE MORNING

It is not the greatness of the help, or the intrinsic value of the gift, which gives it its worth, but the evidence it is of love and thoughtfulness.

—HUGH BLACK.

We don't do all we say and we don't say all we do.

Persons with good imaginations have seen practically everything that can be seen—even ghosts.

Jingo editors and jingo orators will please make applications at once for assignment to the commissary department.

The continued indecision of Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania is distressing to those who are interested in the gobbling of Turkey.

It is positively surprising that when the best shade trees are wanted people never think of setting out pecan and English walnut trees.

Sir High Cockalorum may be placed in command, but he may understand more about the mysteries of a cocktail than he does about the strategies of war.

Has Bleaseism crossed the Savannah river and spread over South Carolina's neighboring state to the westward? We'll watch for the next few months and see.

General Villa says Mexico must have a determined man for president. The trouble is that several determined men have determined to be the determined man who shall rule Mexico.

Colonel Roosevelt continues to refer contemptuously to "sapheads". He does not call any names, but those who do not agree with him regard his remarks as veiled personalities.

The Russian armies in the Caucasus claim to have driven the Turks away from Mush. Probably the Russians are not aware that the place they captured is named for a popular article of diet in South Carolina.

A recent marriage in Kansas City was the happy union of Miss Effie Wheelright and Mr. Edward Timber. The marriage may turn out all right if Timber can stand for being called a perfect stick when he displeases Mrs. Timber.

The action of the Atlanta chamber of commerce in severely condemning the lynching of Frank shows that the substantial and honorable element of the Georgia capital's citizenship is not in sympathy with the mob—even if its mayor is.

A war zone is a suitable place for exciting adventure, but it's no place for those who have correct ideas about the first law of nature—self-preservation. Do we know when we are taking chances or do we take chances whether we know or not?

Some men have a poor concention of morals when they regard it as proper to commit murder as a cure for breaches of morality. A high ideal in one respect and a low one in another makes naught of all ideals. The standard of such idealism is impossible.

Says a contemporary: "We would like to know why it is that the Russians continue to run". Probably the Russians could explain it after the manner of a soldier who was running from the firing line during the Civil War. "Why are you running?" sternly inquired an officer. "Because I haven't any wings and can't fly", the wag replied.

Uncle Sam is going to protest to the Allies against putting cotton on the contraband list. He will send a note, of course, but it may be more than eight months before he is informed that his "favor" has been received and will be given due consideration. He protested against the embargo on cotton, but it was more than eight months afterwards that he was informed that he had wasted his time on a protest that would not be taken seriously.

FIGHTING FOR RUSSIA'S WHEAT

The Western wheat growers probably sympathize with the Allies but probably are hoping that the Turks will hold out till the American wheat crop is sold. Otherwise, the forcing of the Dardanelles will mean a disastrous tumble in the price of wheat. The object of the Allies is to open the Dardanelles so they can get war munitions to Russia and secure Russia's great wheat supply. This also would partially relieve the financial stress in Russia and relieve the wheat producers in that country. Referring to the possibilities for American wheat growers, should the Allies soon open the Dardanelles, the New York Journal of Commerce says:

"For many months the Allies have been hammering away at the Dardanelles forts with limited success. What effect the capture of the Dardanelles might have on the question of peace can only be conjectured. Russian wheat has been bottled up for a full year, and not only would this be released for the markets of Europe, but the surplus of her coming crop would also be available. This would be a serious blow to American farmers, who have raised a record crop with the idea that it can be sold as readily as that of last year. The United States has easily 300,000,000 bushels of wheat available for export, which would mean more than that in dollars. Russia may be presumed to have an equal amount stored from her enormous crop of 1914, even allowing for wastage due to the war, and is likely to have as much again from the 1915 crop. But making liberal allowances for all kinds of losses and diversions, Russia must have 500,000,000 bushels of wheat ready to throw onto a market already plentifully provided for. She will naturally sell it at any price she can obtain, being in urgent need of the money it would represent."

Of course, the Allies want cheaper wheat, as they are now depending principally on the American and Argentina supply at record high prices. If the American growers happen to get hit by the successful penetration of the Dardanelles, it will be the fortune of war for the Allies and the misfortune of war for American wheat growers. No one can tell with accuracy what progress the Allies are making towards getting the Dardanelles open, but we could guess more about it were Greece, Rumania and Bulgaria to join the Allies. If they were to do so, down would go the price of wheat in the United States. It is worth while to anticipate this, in view of the fact that it would put the wheat growers in practically the same boat with the cotton growers. Taking a purely economic view of it, the Journal of Commerce says:

"It requires no gift of second sight to see what demoralization might result in the wheat markets of the world from such an eventuality. Its effect upon American conditions would be pronounced. Farmers would be swayed between the desire to hold their wheat for another year and to market it at the best price obtainable. There would be enough who would be compelled to sell, for financial reasons, to fully supply the domestic requirements, and with the foreign demand gone there would be no outlet for their surplus, so that holding on the farms would become a necessity. The decline in railroad earnings would be quickly appreciated and the effects and ramifications from this cause would penetrate everywhere. Only a few years ago, in time of peace, Russia crowded the United States out of the world's wheat market, and what she would do under these abnormal war conditions, if presented with the opportunity, requires little imagination."

Further progress of the operations at the Dardanelles will be watched with interest in connection with the wheat market in this country. If there is a slump it will indicate that the news favors the Allies. Stiff prices will indicate that there is little doing towards getting at Russia's great storehouse of grain.

However, whatever the ultimate result of the operations at the Dardanelles, it should not greatly affect the American wheat growers insofar as this year's crop is concerned, because the bulk of the crop has probably passed from the hands of the growers already, at high prices, and is now in the hands of the middlemen. At any rate the crop has been long enough harvested that the growers have had opportunity to dispose of the crop at profitable prices.

Therefore, if they get caught on this year's crop they will simply suffer along with the other speculators who held for better prices until the slump came. Nevertheless, the forcing of the Dardanelles would bring about a rather gloomy prospect for next year's wheat crop, in all probability.

BELT LINE FOR BALTIMORE.

The large cities now realize that in order to facilitate manufacturing, commerce and jobbing, it is necessary to have a belt line raiway connecting water and rail transportation. A Baltimore dispatch of Friday states that a plan is on foot for a municipally owned and electrically operated belt line railroad connecting the harbor front with the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Western Maryland and the Maryland & Pennsylvania railroads. The plan also carries provision for new tunnels through the city and a grand union station at the Fallsway and Biddle street.

The details of the plan have been sent by Mayor Preston to the city planning commission. In the interest of the city and the public generally, and for increasing the port and industrial efficiency of Baltimore, it is proposed for the municipality to build, own and control these utilities and facilities. The new plan, it is explained, is an offset to the long-deferred freight terminal and tunnel plans of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The municipal plan is designed to meet the railroad situation in Baltimore to the advantage of all the roads. Outlined and suggested by William H. Maltbie and Daniel B. Banks, the proposed roads and tunnels with 16 100-ton locomotives, electrical equipment and buildings, represent an outlay of $17,369,000, including cost of construction, interest at 6 per cent. on $16,000,000 worth of bonds, maintenance and depreciation.

CAROLINA DAIRY INDUSTRIES.

The University News Letter points out that the establishment of creameries and dairies and the increased number of creamery routes, cream separator sales, butter and cheese factories, cattle breeders' associations, and beef and cattle industries indicates that a brand new chapter in agriculture is being written in North Carolina. Especially are the creamery, dairy and cattle industries rapidly multiplying in Western North Carolina.

Where does Eastern North Carolina come in? The tidewater counties are given credit for outstripping the rest of the State, during the last census, in swine increases, but the middle and western counties have "far outstripped" the coastal counties in cattle increases.

The total amount received from farm sales of dairy products in North Carolina in 1910 was only $1,787,000. It was a small total, barely more than half the farm sales of poultry and eggs, but in 1910 the dairy product sales had increased nearly two and a half times over the sales during the previous ten years.

At present, however, the farm sales have greatly increased Several creameries also have been established and the farmers are finding a new source of money supply summer and winter. What is Eastern North Carolina going to do along this line? Lag behind and let Western North Carolina attract the homeseekers, who are going where there is "something doing?"

THE SOUTH'S IMPROVED CONDITION

Just as New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston are the great markets for Southern merchants in the South Atlantic, so are Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati the great markets for the Central South and the Southwest. The South probably does as much trading in Chicago as it does in New York.

The market news from Chicago at the close of the week is to the effect that the number of buyers in that market from the South is ahead of previous years, indicating improved conditions throughout the South. The fall business in New York and all the markets indicate good business in the South.

The only drawback is that the jobbers, American like, got scared and let their stocks run down. They have done a hand-to-mouth business, with the result that the demand is great and the stocks are short—so short that prices are being increased.

CURRENT COMMENT.

In explanation of her failure to convoy big human-freighted ocean liners through the zone of German submarine activiey, Great Britain pleads insufficiency of available warcraft; but when it comes to sending gold to this side of the Atlantic, she is careful to use as a carier a battleship, escorted by two scout cruisers and three destroyers. Comment would be supererogatory. —Norfolk Virginia Plat.

With the Coast Line buying over a million dollars' worth of equipment, the Seaboard acquiring extensive new mileage, the Southern adding many improvements of various kinds and the Norfolk Southern heralding the return of prosperity along its lines, North Carolina should feel very comfortable over the outlook, for the railroads are safe barometers of business. The coming fall and winter will see far more prosperity in North Carolina and the rest of the South than the last fall and winter did.—Raleigh News and Observer.

At the board of trade rooms is to be seen a fine specimen of Kaffir corn, raised by Mr. Allen Rogers, on his farm south of town. It is a good, heavy head of a plant greatly resembling sorghum. Kaffir corn, before the coming of the white men, was the entire dependence of the natives of South Africa for bread. It would make tolerably good bread now if nothing else was to be had, but has been superceded by wheat and corn. It makes a fine stock feed, and flourishes in Florida. The seed was given Mr. Rogers by Secretary Rooney some months ago, and he has raised a fine crop from it. —Ocala (Fla.) Star.

Farm club members and demonstration agents in session last week in Raleigh have made a fine impression and those who have observed them and read of the proceedings are ready to give warm approval to the club and demonstratio nwork in the State. Undoubtedly the agricultural interests are being given a wonderful impetus by the efforts of the farm demonstrators. Every county ought to have a demonstrator and indeed that state or affairs is being rapidly approached in the State. North Carolina has agricultural resources that hre of the best. The quicker they are utilized the better. Their full utilization has been substantially hastened by the demonstration work, which has thus vindicated its wisdom fully. —Raleigh News and Observer.

"The crowd was orderly." How frequently we see this line in a news item telling of some public gathering. This ought to be taken for granted. Why should not a North Carolina crowd be orderly? The only excuse whatever for such a line ever getting into a news item is that some years ago, when whiskey flowed freely, there would be a few trouble-makers at every gathering and these would raise a row, disturb the gathering and busy the police. The larger the crowd and the more the booze the more arrests and the less truth in the statement—"an orderly crowd." The crowd was orderly, few arrests were made, is unnecessary today in describing a North Carolina gathering and only now and then does some one think it necessary to so comment.—Salisbury Post.

Logically, in the light of the several warnings transmitted by the Washington government to Germany, we ought to be making war aginst that country today. Our diplomacy has led unerringly and inevitably in that direction, and it has more than once brought us to the brink of the black night into which Europe has been plunged. Once more a section of the press of the country is in full cry. They did not even await the arrival of a few facts which the London censor was willing to make available. For weeks before his retirement from the cabinet the days of Mr. Bryan were deeply anxious and his nights were sleepless. Drugs alone, some say, gave him a few hours of rest now and then. The country, ere this, should have comprehended the reasons for this. Mr. Bryan dreaded the old system, and he dreaded it for the country. It was the Arabic, we believe, that steamed away from New York a few weeks since, laden with hundreds of tons of absolute contraband, protected by several hundred bags of sand and seven American babies. There is little doubt that the Germans had the Arabic on their blacklist, and that they would have destroyed her under any and all circumstances.—Greensboro News.

SEASON AT ACADEMY OF MUSIC

New Lessee of Local House Booking Many Fine Attractions for the Circuit—No Announcement.

While as yet there has been no official announcement as to the forthcoming season at the Academy of Music in this city, it is fair to assume that from the bookings in the other cities on the Wilmington circuit, that the present season will see a marked improvement over the last, both in point of number and in the class of attractions.

Last season the European war broke upon the opening of the season and the consequent demoralization of all business served practically to nullify the theatrical offerings in Wilmington for the remainder of the year. The Wilmington Academy is one of the links in the chain of houses formerly controlled by the Schloss Theatre Circuit, but which has now changed ownership and is controlled by Mr. S. A. Lynch, who is lessee of the auditorium in Asheville and the houses in Wilmington, Charlotte and Raleigh.

Mr. Lynch is a thoroughly experienced theatrical man, owning large interests in all branches of the theatrical business and his holdings are not only in the Carolinas, but in New York, Washington, Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida and Alabama. Mr. Lynch is known as a factor in the theatrical world and his influence with theatrical producers will do much towards bringing to this section attractions that have heretofore played only in the larger cities and which seldom invade the one-night stand territory.

The opening night in Charlotte will be Monday September 6, and in Raleigh on the 14th. "When Dreams Come True" will be the opening attraction in Charlotte and "Mutt and Jeff" in Raleigh. While there has been no announcement as to the management of the Wilmington Academy, it is learned the opening attraction here will be billed on September 8, which will mean that the opening of the season will occur about the middle of September. It is stated that eleven attractions are booked for the first month of the season to October 15 and judged by the list announced in the other cities, Wilmington should see some really good shows here. Among the bookings in Charlotte for instance are the following:

Al G. Field's Greater Minstrels; "Potash and Perlemutter," "The Winning of Barbara Worth," "Mutt and Jeff in College," "Under Cover," "The Birth of a Nation," William Gillette in a new play; Kipling's "A Fool There Was," "Bringing Up Father," the famous cartoon musical comedy; "Twin Beds," which is still playing to capacity houses in New York at the Fulton theatre; Mrs. Patrick Campbell in a new play; H. H. Frazee's great farce comedy "A Pair of Sixes," Cohan and Harris' success "It Pays to Advertise;" Reginald DeKoven's masterpiece "Robin Hood" with an all star cast of operatic stars; Messrs. Klaw and Erlanger's New York success "Daddy Long Legs;" Adelaide Thurston in a new play; Arthur Hammerstein's most successful musical play "High Jinks;" which made the biggest hit of last season in Charlotte; "A Modern Cinderella;" Henry W. Savage's famous Hungarian Operetta "Sari;" "The Law of the Land," which played all last season at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, New York; Dainty Elsie Ferguson, who will make her appearance in Charlotte under the management of Klaw and Erlanger; Al H. Wilson, the noted Swiss singer in a new periodic comedy song-play "As Years Roll On," Neil O'Brien and his great American minstrels; John Drew in a new play; LeCompte and Flesher's production of the musical comedy success "September Morn," the Boston English Grand Opera Company.

"The New Henrietta," with an all-star cast, William H. Crane, Amelia Bingham, Mabel Taliaferro, Thomas W. Ross, Mackly Arbuckle and other stars; Cohan and Harris' dramatic triumph "On Trial;" Klaw and Erlanger's mammoth spectacle, "Ben Hur;" Margaret Illington in her latest success "The Yellow Ticket;" Edith Thayer in "The Firefly;" Blanche Ring in a new musical comedy; Joseph Weber's musical play "The Only Girl," which ran all last season in New York at Weber's theatre; Louis Mann in his greatest success "The Bubble;" George M. Cohan's mystery farce, "Seven Keys to Baldpate;" Henry W. Savage's production of "Along Came Ruth;" Selwyn & Co.'s "Under Fire;" James Forbes comedy "The Show Shop;" and other attractions.

While Wilmington will, perhaps, not get all of these attractions, the list as booked by Mr. Lynch should ensure Wilmington some first class shows during the coming fall and winter.

YOUTH LEADS THE WAY.

How One Small Boy Increased the Corn Crop of a Whole State.

In the September American Magazine Stanley Johnson begins a series of articles entitled, "Youth Leads the Way," which records some of the recent wonderful agriculture achievements of boys and girls between the ages of ten and eighteen. Jerry Moore, a fifteen-year-old boy of South Carolina, established a world record for corn growing, with the result that an awakened interest in corn growing in the state increased the annual output of South Carolina from 17,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels a year. All of this work has been carried on in boys' and girls' corn clubs and other agricultural clubs, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture.

"Jerry raised a little over 228 bushels of corn, on one acre of land.

"His achievement was established in the archives of the Agricultural Department in a way that satisfied the incredulous. But his influence brought a tremendous army of boys in the Southern States to attention, with their hands on the plow. The year following there were over seventy-five thousand boys and girls (mostly boys) enrolled in club activities. Jerry Moore had been 'toted' from Boston to Seattle by various organizations. He was the biggest human advertisement ever let loose. His harrow was a sacred exhibit at the National Corn Show and other kindred gatherings.

"Every farmer's boy saw a chance, an opportunity that had never before been dreamed of. Up in the Northern States, where the club movement was not started until 1913, they were envious, because corn does not grow so abundantly up there. In a Sunday school in another state, when a boy was asked if he knew about Jeremiah, he replied he did not.

"'But I know all about Jerry Moore,' he added. The Southern railroads used him to attract settlers. Within three years the corn crop of South Carolina jumped from 17,000,000 bushels a year, to 50,000,000! The corn crop of Mississippi has doubled, and the yield per acre, in every one of the 15 Southern states, has increased since Jerry Moore's exploit."

In every walk of life you'll find good old "Bull" Durham

Men of action, men with red blood in their veins, who do the world's work, and do it well, learn to appreciate things at their *real worth.* They are not fooled by frills—they demand *honest value.*

These are the millions of men all over the earth who find complete, healthful enjoyment and lasting satisfaction in "Bull" Durham hand-made cigarettes!

GENUINE "BULL" DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO

These fresh, fragrant cigarettes they *roll for themselves,* with their own hands, to their own liking, from ripe, mellow "Bull" Durham tobacco, suit their taste better than any cigarette they can buy ready-made.

Ask for FREE package of "papers" with each 5c sack

"Bull" Durham hand-made cigarettes are a *distinctive* form of tobacco enjoyment—wonderfully comforting and satisfying. Their *freshness* and *flavor* are a revelation. Roll a cigarette from "Bull" Durham today.

FREE An Illustrated Booklet, showing correct way to "Roll Your Own" Cigarettes, and a Package of cigarette papers, will both be mailed, *free,* to any address in United States on postal request. Address "Bull" Durham, Durham, N. C.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

HAVE YOU A CHILD?

Many women long for children, but because of some curable physical derangement are deprived of this greatest of all happiness.

The women whose names follow were restored to normal health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Write and ask them about it.

"I took your Compound and have a fine, strong baby."—Mrs. JOHN MITCHELL, Massena, N. Y.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a wonderful medicine for expectant mothers."—Mrs. A. M. MYERS, Gordonville, Mo.

"I highly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before child-birth, it has done so much for me."—Mrs. E. M. DOERR, R. R. 1, Conshohocken, Pa.

"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to build up my system and have the dearest baby girl in the world."—Mrs. MOSE BLAKELEY, Coalport, Pa.

"I praise the Compound whenever I have a chance. It did so much for me before my little girl was born."—Mrs. E. W. SANDERS, Rowlesburg, W. Va.

"I took your Compound before baby was born and feel I owe my life to it."—Mrs. WINNIE TILLIS, Winter Haven, Florida.

Cutting Down On Advertising Is False Economy

The merchant who wants to sustain his record of sales and exceed it knows that advertising will do it.

If you "draw in" on advertising, you are robbing Peter to pay Paul.

By the expenditure of a reasonable sum in the STAR you can bring into your store the new impetus of business from many families who otherwise don't see your advertising.

Ask the merchant who tried it.

NORTHAM'S

LADIES' STATIONERY
Moire Lawn and Kismet Tartan. Cards and Envelopes to Match, in All Colors.
Also Latest Size, Shape and Colors in Pound Papers.

Northam's Book and Stationery Store

PHONE 681 — WILMINGTON, N. C. — 101 PRINCESS ST.

EDWARD B. PLEASANTS DEAD IN WASHINGTON

Chief Engineer of A. C. L. Succumbs to Acute Attack.

Was En Route North Saturday Night on His Private Car, Accompanied by Members of Family—Funeral in Baltimore Tuesday

The community was shocked early yesterday afternoon upon the receipt of news in private telegrams to members of the family here that Mr. Edward B. Pleasants, of this city, chief engineer of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, had died at 1:03 P. M. in Washington, D. C., to which city he was hurried during the early hours of the morning, after having suffered an acute attack of paralysis or apoplexy while on board his private car, near Petersburg, Va., en route North.

While Mr. Pleasants' health had not been good for the past several years, his condition gave no cause for alarm and even on the afternoon prior to his departure Saturday evening, he was about the general offices of the company in this city and on the streets in Wilmington as usual. In fact on Saturday afternoon, he had spent a short while on the golf links of the Cape Fear Country Club and appeared to be in fine spirits and feeling exceedingly well. His friends, therefore, were totally unprepared for the news that he was dead.

Mr. Pleasants, accompanied by Mrs. Pleasants and his daughter, Miss Ruth Pleasants, left the city in their private car Saturday, evening on the northbound A. C. L. train, expecting to spend a short while at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., before leaving later for their vacation elsewhere with other members of the family at a Northern resort. As the train neared Petersburg, Va., at an early hour yesterday morning, Mr. Pleasants suffered an acute attack of paralysis or apoplexy and at Petersburg the train was held while a physician could be summoned. After receiving treatment, Mr. Pleasants appeared much better and decided to continue his trip as far as Washington anyway. The party reached there yesterday morning, but in the meantime Mr. Pleasants had grown much worse and it was deemed inadvisable to remove him from his car, physician being summoned to minister to him. Members of the family in this city were notified of the attack, and about noon a telegram was received, stating that the patient was much better. This, however, was quickly followed by a later message, stating that the worst had occurred.

Edward Bates Pleasants was born August 1st, 63 years ago, in Goochland county, Va. When a mere lad, he was bereft of his parents and was taken to Montgomery county, Maryland, where he received his early training under an uncle and an aunt with whom he lived until nearing his majority. When a very young man, he entered the United States Coast Survey as an engineer and remained in that service for four or five years, attaining a high rank in the department. His inclination, however, was towards other branches of his profession and he entered railroad engineering. He built the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railway, now a part of the great Pennsylvania System, and upon the completion of that work, came to Norfolk, Va., to be chief engineer of the Norfolk & Carolina railroad, which is now a part of the Atlantic Coast Line. Some 25 years ago, he completed his work with that line and came to Wilmington, entering the service of the A. C. L. Later upon the death of Mr. B. R. Dunn, he became chief engineer of the road and had been in that department ever since. When he first came to the Atlantic Coast Line, it was not the great system that it is now, and the wonderful development that has taken place in this property for the past 25 years has been, in an engineering way, directly under the supervision of Mr. Pleasants. Since coming to the Atlantic Coast Line it has absorbed the great Plant System of Georgia and Florida, it has become a double-track line for nearly 50 per cent. of its length and other great improvements in an engineering way have also been made. Locally the crowning achievement of Mr. Pleasants' work was the erection of the handsome A. C. L. union station and office building in this city. He was a man of great ability in his profession and withal, his executive ability was such as to command the respect and attention of those who directed the general policy of the great system with which he was connected. His counsel was frequently sought and when given it was always sound and dependable.

Mr. Pleasants thirty-three years ago married Miss Clarice Wetherell, of Baltimore county, Maryland, and she with two sons and four daughters survive him. The children ar eMr. Alban B. Pleasants, of this city, associated with his father in the engineering department of the A. C. L. here, Mrs. E. P. Bailey, Miss Helen M. Pleasants, Miss Margaret Pleasants, all of Wilmington; Mr. Louis W. Pleasants, of the engineering corps of the A. C. L., at Ocala, Fla., and Miss Ruth Pleasants, of Wilmington. Also surviving are one sister, Mrs. Alban Brooks, of Sandy Springs, Md., and two grandchildren, Masters Edward B. Pleasants, Jr., and Edward P. Bailey, Jr.

Those who are so sorely afflicted in the death of Mr. Pleasants have the sympathy of a great many friends not only in Wilmington but elsewhere. Miss Margaret Pleasants was visiting in Rochester, N. Y., and Miss Ruth was visiting in Rockland, Md., when the sad news of the death of their father reached them. Mrs. Bailey and Mr. Alban Pleasants, of this city, left last night to join other members of the family in Washington, and they will accompany the body of Mr. Pleasants to Baltimore, Md., where the funeral and interment will take place some time on Tuesday.

Mr. Pleasants had for a number of years lived at 102 North Sixth street, this city, where the family occupied one of the most comfortable homes in the city. Mr. Pleasants was well known by the people of Wilmington generally and impressed everyone with his strong character and his commanding personality. He was the type of strong men in mentality and character that are the constructive element in any community. He was a member of St. James Protestant Episcopal church and also a member of the Masonic fraternity, but not affiliated with any of the local lodges. His death is a distinctive loss to Wilmington and to the splendid railway system with which he had been connected for so long.

OTHER CANDIDATES LIKELY

Herbert McClammy, Esq., of Wilmington, Expected to Enter Race for Congress at Early Date

With three active candidates in the field and the promise of the entry of several more before the campaign begins in dead earnest, the Congressional campaign in the Sixth district next year will furnish plenty of interest to voters. While political prophets are already busy trying to arrive at a forecast as to the final results it can be safely said at the present time that one man's guess is as good as another and that no man knoweth what the ten months before the primary election next June may bring forth.

That Wilmington will have two candidates in the field seems now to be assured. Joseph W. Little, Esq. is in the race and is conducting a quiet but active campaign which has already made him an important factor in the campaign. Herbert McClammy, Esq., a well known lawyer of this city, has been mentioned as a candidate but has so far made no announcement. However, it is believed that he will throw his hat into the ring within a short time. He has long been interested in public affairs and has many friends in the district who will make a hard fight for him, if he enters the race.

Hon. J. A. Brown, of Chadbourn, announced his candidacy some time ago and since that time has been quietly sawing wood and saying nothing. He has not failed, however, to look over the field and so far seems to be well satisfied with the lay of the land.

Congressman Godwin has been actively engaged for the last several weeks in looking after his political fences and is allowing no grass to grow under his feet. He is meeting the folks and thoroughly acquainting himself with local conditions. With four terms in Congress he is standing firmly on his record and believes that he will be able to turn the trick again.

Q. K. Nimocks, Esq., of Fayetteville, has been feeling the pulse of the people in the district and in all probability will make the race. He is a fighter and things will be livened up considerably, if he gets in the race. He is a man of affairs as well as a lawyer of ability and has a strong following in the district.

E. F. Young, Esq., of Dunn, has been mentioned as a candidate but has so far given no intimation as to what he will do. He may be in the race if the prospects are sufficiently inviting.

While the campaign so far has been quiet and will be for some months, so far as public speaking is concerned, it is more than probable that joint discussions by some of the candidates will serve to make the contest really lively for several months before the primary.

One of the men mentioned as a probable candidate states that should he enter—and he expects to—he will challenge the other candidates for joint discussions as to the respective merits of the different contestants. It is more than probable that should he make such challenges he would not lack for responses on the part of the other candidates as all are well equipped for talking from the stump or anywhere else for that matter.

SNEAK THIEVES BUSY

Residence of N. D. Kares Entered—Two Other Attempts—Chickens

Notwithstanding the vigilance of the police, sneak thieves again got in their work yesterday morning between 4 and 5 o'clock when the residence of N. D. Kares, of the Northern Fruit Co., No. 814 Orange street, was entered by a negro.

The intruder had entered one room of the residence and taken a pair of trousers in the hallway to rifle the pockets when another man in the house, who happened to be up at the time and opened the door of an adjoining room, ran squarely into him. The negro made a hasty exit. The incident was reported to the police station but an investigation disclosed nothing that would lead to the arrest of the negro.

After daylight it was discovered that attempts had also been made to enter the residence of Mrs. W. J. Boney, No. 810 Orange street, and the residence of Mr. J. W. Watson, adjoining. Ladders were used to get to the windows, but failing in an effort to enter these houses, the thief evidently went next door when his plans were foiled by the timely entrance of the young man spoken of at the Kares residence.

It was also reported to the police yesterday that some time during Saturday night the hennery of Mr. Bert F. Hughes, No. 1418 Dock street, had been entered and several fowls stolen. There was no clue to the thief, so far as could be learned.

GOOD WEATHER MAN

Thermometer Again Reaches Ninety Degrees—Fair Today and Tomorrow.

The weather is getting back nearer normal for this season. Yesterday was almost ideal. The thermometer reached 90 degrees, the sun shone out and beach visitors found it a most delightful time to get in the breeze. There was no rain, and as there has been about enough the past few days, it was delightful to see the clear weather once more. The weather man, was bright and cheery yesterday. Mr. Felger likes to please people and was delighted to say that both today and tomorrow would be about like yesterday was.

GODWIN'S MAYOR FOUND GUILTY

Of Technical Violation of Section 3572 of Revisal.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Fayetteville, Aug. 22.—C. W. Spell, mayor of Godwin, this county, was found technically guilty of a misdemeanor on a charge of violating section 3572 of the Revisal, in selling supplies to the town of Godwin while mayor of that corporation, in the Recorder's court here yesterday. Mayor Spell's guilt, according to the evidence produced, was altogether technical and Recorder Cook suspended judgment on payment of costs by the defendant. It was admitted that the mayor did not know of the existence of the statute he had violated and the testimony was that he had no knowledge of the transaction in which he was involved when his employe, E. A. Markham, made the forbidden sale to the town marshal, until he came across the entry in his books, and that he accepted payment under direction of the town commissioners. The profit was a trifle. Col. V. C. Bullard and T. A. Lyon assisted County Solicitor A. B. Breece in conducting the prosecution.

Delicious Concord Grapes Grown at St. Helena—Phone Your Grocer.
(Advertisement)

WILLISTON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Manual Training for Colored Children to Be Inaugurated on Small Scale This Year.

Industrial training will be inaugurated in the new Williston colored school at the opening of the fall term and it is the purpose of the Board of Education to secure for the principal of the institution a man who in addition to having supervision of the school will also teach agriculture, mechanics and manual training. The new school building is located on a tract of land on Tenth street between Ann and Church which contains seven and a half blocks and is admirably suited for the teaching of these subjects.

The members of the Board of Education feel that they have been particularly fortunate in securing three well known business men as a committee to take active charge of the school. Mr. N. M. McEachern is a practical farmer and a seedsman who has been quite successful in his business. Mr. D. L. Gore is a well known business man and has for many years taken a prominent part in everything that makes for the upbuilding of the community. Mr. F. H. Fechtig, purchasing agent of the Atlantic Coast Line, is a man of wide experience and vitally interested in public affairs. These three men will look after the school and it is believed that with their practical experience and vital interest in the uplift of the city they will be able to render in this capacity a large service to the people of Wilmington.

The industrial feature of the school will be started on a moderate scale this year with little, if any additional expense for the coming year. In the place of two teachers of sewing, who have heretofore been employed, one in the old Williston school and one in the Peabody, only one will be employed this year, thus saving the expense of one teacher. The principal will be paid a little more than formerly because it is desired to secure a man competent to look after the school in a thoroughly efficient manner.

All the colored children of the city in the fifth and higher grades will be taught in this school. The children of the lower grades will attend the Peabody school and the old Williston school.

It is planned to have the older boys and girls in the Williston Industrial organized and to secure their co-operation in beautifying the premises and improving the property which will be done without any considerable cost.

PROFITING SHARING CONTEST

Wilmington Shoe Shine Parlor Inaugurates Stimulant for Business.

Proprietor James Panagos, of the Wilmington Shoe Shine Parlor, conducted in connection with the Wilmington Cigar Company, No. 111 Princess street, has inaugurated a novel profit-sharing contest for his patrons which should prove every attractive as a trade stimulator. He has issued 4,000 special tickets with 12 coupons for 50c and six coupons for 25c. In addition to these coupons, which are good for shoe shines at his parlor, there are in each book of tickets other coupons which when collected are good for various presents up to January 1, 1916. Persons buying these tickets are to save the number of these booklets and when two of the same serial are presented, they are good for valuable prizes ranging all the way from gold watches to a year's subscription to the city papers. For three days during the progress of the sale of the tickets the entire proceeds are to be given on October 23, 1915, to the city hospital; on November 27, to the Red Cross Society and on December 11, 1915, to the Salvation Army.

A booklet explaining all the details of the contest may be had at the shoe shine parlors for the asking. Patrons are asked to get one of these booklets and begin saving the coupons which are valuable.

FUNERAL OF MRS. MOHR

Services Yesterday Afternoon From Residence and at the Church.

From the family residence, Twelfth and Market streets, thence to St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, impressive funeral services were conducted by Rev. G. W. McClanahan, pastor of St. Matthew's English Lutheran church, in honor of Mrs. Wilhelmina Mohr, wife of Mr. Peter Mohr, whose sad death occurred on Friday of the past week.

The services were by Rev. Mr. McClanahan in the absence of the pastor of St. Paul's, Rev. F. B. Clausen, who is away on his vacation. The funeral hymns were sweetly rendered by the church choir and a large number of beautiful floral designs told of the great love and esteem in which Mrs. Mohr was held.

The interment was in Oakdale cemetery, the pallbearers having been: Honorary, Messrs. John Haar, L. Hanson, Martin Rathjen and J. G. L. Gieschen; active, Messrs. M. G. Tiencken, H. T. Duls, E. P. H. Strunck, C. P. B. Mahler, George Schnibben and John G. Kuhlken.

IMMANUELS WIN CUP

Independent League Closed Season With Two Games Saturday Afternoon.

The Independent Baseball League closed the season with two splendid games of ball at Hilton park Saturday afternoon. The Immanuels beat the Tigers by a score of 5 to 2 and thus won the Spaulding cup which was offered to the team which led to the finish. The Stags won from Delgado by a score of 1 6to 2. The Immanuels made a hard fight for the pennant and had to go up against strong opposition.

The Tigers won second place in the race while the Stags were third and Delgado came fourth. The Independent League did not start the season until late but made a fine showing during the two months the games were on.

The officers of the league are: President, Mr. J. A. Shannon; vice president, Mr. William Quinlivan; secretary, Mr. George Bland.

CAPE FEAR QUARANTINE

Work Now in Progress Will Cost $25,000—Best Equipment

The past weeks issue of the Southport News has the following:

"Superintendent of Construction John A. Langley of the Supervising Architects office, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., arrived Tuesday to supervise the construction of a new wharf and some minor repairs to the United States Cape Fear Quarantine Station. Mr. A. J. Robbins is the contractor, and the total cost of the new work and repairs will be about $25,000.

"When this work is completed the Cape Fear Quarantine Station will be among the best equipped stations in the service."

SUBSTITUE FOR GERMAN DYES

Interesting Research Work by Prof. A. N. DuBois, Analytical Chemist, Wilmington's Opportunity.

If the claims of Prof. A. N. DuBois, an analytical chemist of this city, as the result of very thorough experiments, are borne out in practical use, the problem confronting the American textile industry since the outbreak of the European war, owing to the embargo on German dyestuffs, will most likely have met a solution.

Prof. DuBois, who is a graduate of the Conservatory of Arts and Industrial Schools of Paris, France; a member of the American Public Health Association; the Society of Cotton Products Analysts; Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and the American Leather Chemists' Association, all in this country, has invented a coal tar dye substitute that entirely does away with the German coal tar product, all these colors being metallic color reactions that he has observed during his practice of mineral analyses and which he has applied thus far only to cotton. He is not prepared to say at this writing whether they will be as good for dyeing wool and silk, having had no such goods to experiment with, but he expects later to make some experiments along this line.

Prof. DuBois submits in this connection a sample color card which seems to prove conclusively that today cotton can be colored without any dyes whatsoever, there being 20 of these samples on which it appears perfect coloring has been done. He says that it is evident that many other shades can be had by mixing some of these color bases with one another; for instance a little of the blue of No. 17 or 18, as shown, mixed with the samples Nos. 6 and 7, will produce a green, and so on, by mixing the three mother colors of red, blue and yellow.

Writing of the wonderful possibilities of Wilmington for the development of dye interests here, Prof. DuBois in what he terms a "lecture paper" writes as follows:

"The writer knows of a far quicker and surer way to bring business men to Wilmington, and it is by showing the outsiders from all over the country what we have got that they need, and have not got, and to do this we have got to do it first, then show to them what can be done in Wilmington, and just as soon as they are convinced that we can do here what they cannot do in any part of the county, then they will come. I refer here particularly to the textile job dyers and bleachers of cotton goods of any description, and to prove it, I enclose herewith a sample color card of cotton hosiery and raw cotton, colored by me out of vegetable extracts in combination with metallic salts, thus forming a color reaction on the cotton that is fast. Among these 20 different samples some have been colored with only two different chemical salts that produced a color reaction that I have applied to the cotton, and have thus produced color substitutes for the coal tar dyes that come in this country mostly from Germany, but as the importation of these German coal tar dyes are prohibited, as is known all over the country, the dyers are on the starving list.

"This sample color card shows partly what Wilmington has that has not been investigated before by others, and the writer believes he is the first chemist that has ever come in Wilmington to make laboratory research to find out what is the wasted products here that could be transformed into solid cash. To prove it, I will describe these 20 different colors.

"Sample shades No. 1 to No. 5 are gray mode, produced from vegetable extracts of which we have an abundance around Wilmington, with a metallic salt, all of which is very cheap. Samples Nos. 6, 7, 9, 10, 17, 18, are all produced with the reaction of one chemical upon the other, without the use of vegetable extracts. Samples Nos. 19, 20, are a metallic salt with a vegetable extract, and give a red and a beautiful black that is fast to sun and air exposure and will not rub off on the feet of the wearer. This black is a fine dye substitute for the German imported coal tar dye. Samples Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, are vegetable extracts such as the one of the brown leaf of the oak tree after the frozen leaves have fallen and a metallic salt, and everybody knows what an abundance of these oak tree leaves we have around here that go to waste and have never been thought of by anybody here, I believe.

"Now look at sample No. 8. It is a similar color as the much worn summer suit called Florida Beach; well, I made it with the chinaberry and a metallic salt. These chinaberries are known by all, but are looked upon as a regular nuisance, when, as a matter of fact, they are a valuable product, not only as having tintorial qualities, but also as a fertilizer, as can be seen by the analysis that I have made and that I herewith give. These berries contain 5.73 per cent oil; 1.65 per cent. ammonia; 0.25 per cent. phosphoric acid; 5.58 per cent. potash in terms of potassium oxide; 71.8 per cent. fiber, and 15 per cent. water, and show that instead of disregarding these chinaberries they ought to be carefully harvested and compounded as a fertilizer with other fertilizing materials, either from the stable or artificial fertilizing materials.

"Besides all the above, there is here the Cape Fear river water, which is a regular little Klondike, not with metallic gold, but with a far better than a gold mine that gives out when mined to its last metallic ore. It gives an ever-running flow of non-mineral-bearing water that is very soft and very pure after the vegetable yellow solubles have been separated from it, which is very easy and very cheap to do. Then this yellow precipitate is by itself a very valuable product that contains about 12 per cent. potash and other valuable substances for use in mixing commercial fertiliser. The water, then, when so purified, is fully 98 per cent. pure, and is an ideal water for dyers and bleachers of cotton goods, as said above. The cotton, when bleached or dyed with such pure, soft water, acquires certain qualities that cannot be had with water containing minerals as they all do anywhere, however clear it may be.

"Prior to coming to Wilmington, the writer thought that the very best waters he had ever seen and used in teaching dyeing and bleaching, were those at Hagerstown, Md., Hamburg, Pa., and Utica, N. Y.—mountain waters—and had no idea that the dirty, yellow-looking Cape Fear river water after being purified, will be so much better; indeed, no one could believe it by the look of it, but those who go into the thing deep know better, and I am one of them.

"To give an illustration of what a good water can do for a locality that is so lucky as to possess it, I will mention the city of Adrianople, Turkey, with the waters of which they dye their celebrated Turkey red on cotton that cannot be duplicated anywhere; and so they have for centuries, already, the monopoly of dyeing a positive fast red on cotton that has given them the trade mark of Adrianople red, or Turkey red, as it is often called. Well, Wilmington will also gain a trade name for its dye and bleach, as the "Wilmington Bleach and the Wilmington Dye," but to do so requires that the Wilmington people put their heads together in combination with the city's support, start a small dye and bleach works by the river front as a job bleach and dye works, in such a size as will cause it to be self-supporting right at the start, which can be done for about $10,000. Then, just as soon as the cotton manufacturers will realize the superiority of the dye and bleach of Wilmington, they will not be slow to go where the best dye and bleach can be had, for it is the best dye and bleach that sell the goods best. Then will begin the booming of Wilmington. Dyers and manufacturers will come here to locate, and with them the thousands of working peoples, which will require the building of hundreds of houses, and every storekeeper will have an increase of business, the banks will have many new accounts, and the railroad and water transportation companies will have a considerable freight traffic, etc., and I can see the increase of population in the city to over 60,000 in less than 10 years; perhaps in less than that. But that is not all; with such increase of population and business, the traffic by the electric traction company will be so very great that they will have to run regular six-car trains to every 10 minutes, and on Saturday and Sunday to every five minutes; then as the income will be so very large, the fare will be 10 cents one way and 15 cents for the round trip to either beach, yet the company will make more money than they now do with the small population we have."

Referring again to his substitute for German coal tar dyes, Prof. DuBois concludes his "lecture paper" as follows:

"The writer stands ready to demonstrate in his laboratory to any party that is interested in booming Wilmington, that he can dye the 20 different shades on the sample color card and described, with no dye whatsoever, but the vegetable extracts and metallic salts mentioned as dyes, substitutes for the German coal tar dyes, and also to bleach cotton a snow white, as soft as wool, with the dirty-looking river water, after he has purified it by his own secret process, absolutely free of charge and to make it sure that no magic is being used in the above proposition, those that are interested in seeing the superior bleaching done will be expected to bring some of the dirty river water to the laboratory, see it purified first, then the bleaching done next, so they may be convinced. For the dyeing demonstration the same purified river water may be used, but the city's filtered water may also be used for dyeing experiments, but not for the bleach, because its composition is somewhat against the snow white bleach that I can produce with the river water purified by my process.

"As the sample color card cannot be seen by all people reading this lecture paper, those wishing to see the colors in the piece are invited to call at my laboratory and look at them. 202 N. Front street, third story, front; opposite the Murchison National bank."

Delicious Concord Grapes Grown at St. Helena—Phone Your Grocer.
(Advertisement)

No. 666

This is a prescription prepared especially for MALARIA or CHILLS & FEVER. Five or six doses will break any case, and if taken then as a tonic the Fever will not return. It acts on the liver better than Calomel and does not gripe or sicken. 25c

The Ladies Department

Of this Bank is specially equipped for the convenience of our lady depositors and assures them of prompt and courteous attention to their Banking Business. Over three thousand ladies avail themselves of our facilities and we would be pleased to have you among the number. Small Dime Savings Banks easily carried in the handbag are being distributed by this bank.

FOR SAFETY.

THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

CORNER FRONT AND PRINCESS STREETS.

Save the Dimes

Get one of our vest pocket combination banks and let us help you to make a start towards independence and prosperity. Only 1,000 this order, and they're going fast. Better get in line.

Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

1887 110 Princess Street. 1915

Oldest and Largest North Carolina Savings Bank.

TRADE AT HOME

Give the Local Merchant the benefit of your trade, and by so doing keep money at home.

No community can prosper by foreign buying.

The secret of community prosperity is to sell more to the outsider than the outsider sells to us, thus making the trade balance run in our favor.

This policy brings in more wealth than goes out, and constantly adds to local resources.

It makes better business, higher wages, and a more prosperous community.

We are interested in any movement that looks to local improvement, and recommend the Buy at Home Policy for the general good.

HOME SAVINGS BANK

Corner Front and Chestnut Sts.

Third Grand Mountain Excursion To Asheville, N. C.

TUESDAY AUG. 24th, 1915

VIA **SOUTHERN RAILWAY**

Premier Carrier of the South.

Schedule and Low Round-Trip Rates, as Follows:

Lv. Goldsboro	6:45 A. M.	$6.00
Lv. Selma	7:55 A. M.	5.50
Lv. Clayton	8:10 A. M.	5.50
Lv. Raleigh	8:52 A. M.	5.00
Lv. Durham	9:50 A. M.	5:00
Lv. Chapel Hill Sta	8:20 A. M.	5:00
Lv. Hillsboro	10:25 A. M.	5.00
Lv. Burlington	11:18 A. M.	5.00
Lv. Greensboro	12:30 P. M.	4.00

Low fares in same proportion from all intermediate stations up to and including Lexington, N. C.

Tickets will be good returning on any regular train leaving Asheville up to and including August 28th.

Stop-overs permitted at Ridgecrest and any ticket agency station between Ridgecrest and Asheville, N. C., going or returning, or both.

Great opportunity to spend five days in the COOL MOUNTAINS OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA, "THE LAND OF THE SKY."

Use regular train No. 21. Parlor car service.

For further detailed information, see large flyers, ask your agent, or write

O. F. YORK,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
305 Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.

au13,23,inc.

"FOR CASH"

We will allow a liberal Cash Discount Off on

Ice Cream Freezers, Refregirators, Water Coolers and Screen Doors

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.

DISTRICT AGENTS.

Purcell Building. Wilmington, N. C.

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

Mrs. E. G. Mills is spending today in Raleigh.

• • •

Miss Elise Bissinger has returned from a visit to Salisbury and Concord.

• • •

Mrs. John H. Niggel has returned home after spending the summer in the mountains of North Carolina.

• • •

Mrs. V. F. Kelly and daughter, Miss Virginia, of Fayetteville, are here spending a short while with relatives.

• • •

Southport News: Andrew J. Flanner, of New York City, arrived this week to spend his vacation with his family here.

• • •

Mrs. William Rehkorf, of Jacksonville, Fla., is visiting in the city. Mrs. Rehkorf is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Schnibben.

• • •

Blue fish are now running at Wrightsville, and several have been caught in front of Lumina. Other good catches are also reported.

Mrs. Hattie Clark, Miss Ruth Hightower and Mr. Virgil Kelly, of Fayetteville, were in the city yesterday on a visit to relatives and to Wrightsville Beach.

• • •

Mrs. Robert Bowman and daughters, Misses Virginia Lee and Marie, of Petersburg, Va., are visiting Mrs. A. E. McCulloch, No. 420 North Third street.

• • •

Miss Bessie Casteen and her little sister, Miss Lilly, left the city yesterday to visit their grandmother, Mrs. Mary A. Smith, and aunt, Mrs. R. L. Clements, at Goldsboro.

• • •

Mrs. Elsie Rehkorf Alphonse and Miss Ollie Jessen, of Charleston, who have been visiting friends at Wrightsville Beach, and in the city for the past few weeks, have returned home, much to the regret of their many friends.

• • •

A three-reel Vitagraph star feature will be the offering in moving pictures at Lumina tonight. The name of this great reel is "Victors at Seven." It is a wonderful farce comedy in which all the actors have a good time. Kate Price and Hughie Mack are the principals in the cast.

Southport News: "Mrs. J. H. Stone of Wilmington, accompanied by her daughter, Julia, is a guest at the home of J. B. Ruark.—Mrs. W. H. Stone and children of Little River, S. C., arrived by way of auto Tuesday evening to visit Mrs. Stone's parents, Capt. and Mrs. Wm. St. George.

• • •

Southport News: Fletcher Ruark and family of Montreal, Canada, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. H. Ruark of Wilmington, were here for a day last week, visiting friends and relatives. This was Mr. Ruark's first trip home in five years and his visit caused his friends much pleasure.

• • •

Approximately 2,700 people were handled to the beach yesterday during the day and last evening. The crowds from the city were swelled by some 800 excursionists who came in on the various railroads. Bathing was a favorite diversion for the throngs, more than 500 having gone into the waves from Lumina alone.

Mr. Frank H. Stedman and family, formerly of Wilmington, now of Fayetteville, accompanied by Major W. H. Bernard, of Wilmington, are at "Fassifern," near Hendersonville, N. C., where they are spending a part of the summer quite pleasantly. They expect to be there until September 1, when they will return to Fayetteville, Major Bernard later returning to Wilmington on October 1. Their friends will be delighted to know that they are pleased with Fassifern and the splendid mountain climate.

• • •

UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT TO BE GIVEN TUESDAY NIGHT

Following is the announcement of a unique entertainment to be given Tuesday evening at Winter Park Presbyterian church:

"Come to the Winter Park Presbyterian church on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock and you will find a
cool reception
(and a warm welcome)
A cool programme
(and a warm prize for some one)
A cool refreshment
(served with warm zeal.)"

A silver offering in cool cash will be taken at the door for the work of the Ladies Society; it will feed the hungry, clothe the orphan, carry the gospel to the ignorant; and you are asked to make your offering from the depth of a warm heart.

• • •

MISSES MERCER ENTERTAINING AT WEEK-END HOUSE PARTY

Rocky Mount, N. C., Aug 22.—At the hospitable country home of their parents Dr. and Mrs. W. P. Mercer, in Edgecombe county, their daughters, Misses Ruth and Lenoir, are the guests to a number of friends at a week end house party which started yesterday and which will last through the first few days of the coming week. The attractive home has been given over for the pleasure of the young folks during the next several days and since Dr. and Mrs. Mercer are never at their best until as hosts to their friends, the same is true of their two attractive daughters. The guests who have arrived for the house party are Misses Mary Polk, Annie Burwell, and Laura Boyd, of Warrenton; Mr. C. T. Smith, of Scotland Neck, and Messrs. Brodie Jones, Boyd Davis Jerman Boyd and Bill Pope, all of Warrenton.

WITHDRAWS HIS RESIGNATION

Rev. J. A. Sullivan to Remain as Pastor of Calvary Baptist Church —Resolutions

Rev. J. A. Sullivan, who resigned as pastor of Calvary Baptist church on the 8th inst., in order that he devote his time to his "Won by One" method of Christian Endeavor, was prevailed on by his congregation yesterday to reconsider and withdraw his resignation. The church membership were delighted at his decision to remain with them and drew up the following resolutions:

Whereas our much beloved pastor, Rev. J. A. Sullivan, saw fit after prayerful consideration to offer his resignation as our pastor, and whereas certain influences have been brought to bear upon him to reconsider the step which he was about to take, leading him to believe that he could effect better results from his "Won by One" method of christian work by remaining as our pastor, and whereas he, upon a unamimous request from the church to withdraw his resignation, did so, therefore, be it resolved:

First, That the church thus publicly expresses its appreciation to him for his constant devotion to the church and its work in the past.

Second. That the church more particularly expresses its gratification to him for the withdrawal of his resignation as our pastor, and pledges him more fully than ever its cooperation and influence, not only in the work here, but in furthering the work which he would have devoted his entire time to.

Third, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Wilmington papers, and a copy be sent to the Biblical Recorder of Raleigh.

A. W. ALLEN,
S. F. GARRISON,
J. A. McDOUGALL,
Committee.

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH

Among yesterday's arrivals at the Oceanic Hotel were: E. H. Scarborough, Columbia, S. C.; Paul Garrison, Goldsboro; Misses Georgie and Viola Parker, Mt. Olive; H. T. Gergens and wife, Savannah, Ga.; Geo. H. Pope, Williams Thompson and Walter Hank, Atlanta; W. A. Hamlin, Baltimore, Md.; Geo. L. Frazier, Florence, S. C.; Albert Askew, Red Springs; H. G. Cahill, New York City.

Latest arrivals at the Hanover Inn include: Miss Eloise Douglass Williams and A. C. Emerson, Norfolk; Mrs. J. E. Williams, Jr., Charlotte; Mrs. J. H. Thompson, Miss Amelia Thompson and G. V. Hayes, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. R. K. Bryan and Shepherd Bryan, Scott's Hill, N. C.; W. H. Winstead and W. J. Dance, Goldsboro; J. H. Valentine and G. H. Valentine, Hendersonville.

The music by Don Richardson's orchestra at Lumina yesterday was highly enjoyed by the large crowd of visitors. A well arranged programme was rendered. Features that were especially enjoyed were, "Athene" (New) by Don Richardson; "Songs of Scotland," arranged by J. B. Lampe; "Musical Scenes from Switzerland," by Langey; "Anthony and Cleopatra," Suite de Ballet) by R. Gruenwall.

Arrivals at the Surfside Cottage the past week included: G. L. Paddison ,St. Paul, Minn.; Miss Mary Hancock, Bennetteville, S .C.; Mrs. G. B. Duncan, Norfolk; Misses Margaret and Virginia Wood, Raleigh; Misses Ella and Sallie Hendry, Wallace, N. C.; Miss Sue Colwell, Miss Jennie Boney, Wallace; Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Pound, Atlanta; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Kelloway, Wilmington; Mr. R. H. Duncan, Thomasville, Ga.; Miss Isabelle Paddison and Miss Maude Overstreet, Burgaw.

Among those registered at Parsley cottage the past week were Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Smith and the Misses Hughes, Embroom and Slough, of Memphis, Tenn.; Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Scott, Montgomery, Ala.; Mr. and Mrs. Gaston Meares and the Misses Meares, Asheville, N. C.; Misses Lucy and Kate Embury and Miss Dunning, Tryon, N. C.; Mr. H. C. Oliver, Georgetown, S. C.; Mr. H. J. Blair, High Point; Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, Birmingham, Ala.; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. H. Johnson, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Among yesterday's arrivals at the Seashore hotel were: C. C. Wall, Savannah, Ga.; W. H. Davenport, Athens, Ga.; Dr. W. H. Parker, Lumberton; C. W. Sutton, Norfolk; W. M. Cooper, Baltimore; Dr. A. C. Bulla, Goldsboro; R. L. Tignor, Zanesville, Ohio; C. H. Crandon Boston; E. A. Hawes, Atkinson, N. C.; L. M. Preuse and K. L. Meredith, Richmond, Va.; W. M. Jones, Hartford, Conn.; R. M. Barnett, Atlanta; O. L. Humphrey, Chattanooga, Tenn.; L. M. Hodges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. C. McAdams, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. L. P. Holland and J. P. Chase, Atlanta; P. A. Summerfield, St. Louis, Mo.

The selections by Mrs. Frank Pearson of Atlanta, at Lumina last night were enjoyed because of her beautiful rendition. Her first number in the afternoon was, "The "Little Home Upon the Hill." For the encore she sang "My Beautiful Lady." Her second afternoon number was, "Somewhere a Voice is Calling," and the encore was "Tingle-Ingling," by "High Jinks." Her first song in the evening was one of the hits of the season. She sang "If I had the World to Give," and on the second encore by request sang again "My Beautiful Lady." For her last number she delightfully rendered, "Song of the Soul," and for the encore sang, "My Little Dream Girl." Mrs. Pearson has been singing for several seasons at Lumina and seems to be more popular now than ever before. The patrons of Lumina are all hoping that she will be back next season.

Kinston, N. C., Aug. 22. — An East Kinston man has named an enthusiastic old hen in his backyard "Crazy." For two weeks she has been covering nothing but a three-ounce bottle. The hen, he believes, really expects results in about seven days. If she is not laboring under an illusion, he says, she is making a desperate attempt at fumigation. The bottle once contained carbolic acid.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 22. — The American Boxing Association formed here yesterday by representatives of fourteen boxing clubs, today voted to recommend to the board of governors a rule compelling champions to defend their titles once every six months. A new set of weights was recommended as follows: Bantam weight, 118 pounds; feather, 112; light, 135; welter, 147, and middle, 160.

BUSINESS OUGHT TO BE GOOD

Traveling Men Tell of Good Crops and Money in Country, But a Lack of Confidence.

Salesmen representing staple lines, who travel over this section, say there is no reason in the world now for any slump in business. Crops are good, especially those that are to be used here in the South, such as feed and grain crops, money is far more plentiful than it was a year ago. Merchants are discounting their bills, but buying very cautiously. People have been saving as a result of the war scare, and its beneficial effect is already showing up favorably. Business has a far more steady pull. The only disadvantage any of the traveling men mentioned was that the strained relations with Germany and the fear of war was causing a lot of suspense, and people were buying in small lots as the trade demanded, instead of as they should.

A beautiful point to be seen in our economical fabric is that there were few business failures this year. The farmers have cut expenses by using only about 50 per cent. the usual amount of fertilizer, their crops are about as good as ever, and they are far more independent.

One salesman, who represented a macaroni house in Omaha, Neb., said his business had grown steadily. His goods were first introduced in the Carolinas two years ago, and the growth this year has been greater than that of last. On the whole, it can well be said that, since the Carolina people are a farming class, and less than one per cent. have lost their jobs since the European war began, the South has less of the downright suffering as a direct effect of the war than any other section.

Similar reports are coming from other sections. The following is taken from the Lynchburg News, of Lynchburg, Va.:

"Salesmen representing the big shoe interests in Lynchburg are returning this week with their new spring samples to their respective territories in the South covered by the local market. Encouraging reports were brought from various sections by the traveling men when they came in for the new lines, and all of them appeared to be very optimistic concerning the business outlook during the coming season.

"The cotton crop will be shorter than last year, but, according to the 'knights of the grip,' the grain in practically every territory is splendid and said to be the biggest crop the farmers in the Southern States have had in many years. The grain crop this season has been raised at very little cost, and inasmuch as the consumers and merchants are not in debt as much as they were one year ago it is predicted that the shoe manufacturers and jobbers will experience a big business during the remaining months of the year.

"Salesmen leaving Lynchburg are said to be very much enthused over the improvement in the various lines made in local factories."

ALMEN'S POWDER is a pure Antiseptic toilet preparation, and not a highly perfumed talcum to cover up an odor, but destroys it completely, when applied to the arm pits. It eliminates the characteristic perspiration odor; 25 cents, at your druggist.

EFFECT OF SIN OF OMISSION

Rev. W. S. Patterson, of Madison, Fla., Preaches to Congregation at First Presbyterian Church.

"The sin of omission," said Rev. W. S. Patterson, of Madison, Fla., who preached yesterday morning at the First Presbyterian church in the absence of the pastor, Rev. Dr. J. M. Wells, who is spending his vacation in Virginia, "I doubt not, has a more far reaching effect than the sin of commission. Our jails are supposed to be monuments to the men who go out and butcher up their neighbors, but go into the cells and talk to the men and find if their crime does not come more directly from the sin of omission.

"Training is far more stable than teaching," said Rev. Mr. Patterson, "for you may teach your boy to go to church and to avoid the many bad practices that are not smiled upon by the best society, but if you do not yourself go to church, and if you allow these practices to be permitted in your home, the boy's training is such that will likely lead him into carelessness about going to church and to following the practices you don't think it best for him to follow. Your own omission has not only counterbalanced any good your teachings might have contained, but you have trained the boy into wrong paths that may be his downfall. The act of his downfall is insignificant, be it debauchery, dishonesty or a rash act that might land him in prison, when compared with that influence and training that has dragged down the nature of the boy."

Rev. Mr. Patterson used for his text, the 17th verse of the Fourth chapter of James, which reads, "To him, therefore, that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin." As a lesson reading, he read from the 25th chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, of the parables, of the Good Samaritan, of the Ten Virgins and of the talents. To the priest and Levite, who saw the man in distress on the roadside, nothing could be charged against them by law. They didn't abuse the man ,and it would be difficult to get at correcting such practices, but the world sees the difference in the way the Samaritan treated him—practically the difference between murder and rescue. The Five Virgins, who failed to come with their lamps trimmed and filled with oil, did no personal injury to the groom, but they had offended him sorely, by their negligence or omission. The servant, who returned his talent as he had received it, was punished for his omission.

Rev. Mr. Patterson applied his lesson to the every day practices of men in power today. He says the children whose education is neglected are no more guilty of the crimes for which they go to our penitentiaries than are the officials who send them there as result of these officials not having made proper provision for the training of the unfortunates.

The brotherhood class was taught by Rev. Mr. Patterson in the afternoon. He is a conscientious preacher and pleases his congregations.

Delicious Concord Grapes grown at St. Helena—Phone your grocer.
(Advertisement)

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

A Discussion of Its Bearing Upon the Welfare of the United States.

BY HENRY A. WISE WOOD,
Chairman Conference Committee on National Preparedness.

As the Monroe Doctrine, although a matter of great importance, seems not to be generally understood, a discussion of its bearing upon the welfare of the United States would appear to be wise at the present juncture.

Certain of our policies, which in the beginning were necessitated by the turbulence in Europe and our determination to resist its spread to this hemisphere, seem to have lost their meaning for us. Because of the long peace which has prevailed among the great powers and the sense of permanent security which it has given us, we have come to forget the need of preserving those safeguards—among them the Monroe Doctrine—which made possible the complete freedom from European interference which we have enjoyed.

Early in the last century the United States were in difficulties with Russia, and with the Holy Alliance—Russia, Prussia and Austria. Russia had attempted to exclude foreigners from certain disputed territory in the American northwest, while the Holy Alliance had threatened to reimpose Spanish rule upon the South American colonies, which, having revolted, had been recognized by our government as independent states.

These controversies having reached a critical stage, President Monroe, in his message to Congress of December 2nd, 1823, announced the policy, already indicated by Jefferson, which since has borne Monroe's name. Jefferson had said: "Our first and fundamental maxim should be never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe. Our second, never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cis-Atlantic affairs." Shortly after these words were written Monroe in his message said:

"The occasion has been judged proper for asserting as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers • • • In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy to do so. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparations for defense. With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. • • •

"We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered. But the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States. • • •

"It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness. Nor can anyone believe that our southern brethren if left to themselves would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference."

This doctrine, which has been called a corollary of Washington's policy of neutrality in all European affairs, was reasserted in 1845 and 1848, by Polk; in 1866, when the French were compelled to withdraw from Mexico; in 1870, by Grant, with respect to San Domingo, and in 1895 by Cleveland, in the Venezuela affair.

It is a curious phenomenon that, despite the great national necessities out of which this policy sprang and the persistence with which throughout so long a period of time it has remained with us a fixed article of faith, the Monroe Doctrine and its practical worth as a national safeguard are so little understood and regarded by us. Unfortunately, this ignorance of the subject and its disregard are not confined to the man in the street or the man on the farm, but is almost as prevalent among our educated classes. This may be accounted for by the rarity and unimportance of the international crises which have come to America during the life of the present generation, because of which there has been small need of our giving any attention to matters affecting our safety.

As this state of mind may more easily be illustrated than described I shall quote from a conversation concerning our national defenses held recently with a leading lawyer of New England, which is sufficiently illuminative to clear up existing doubts of the wisdom of our preserving the Monroe Doctrine as a national policy.

"In the event of the flagrant violation of the Monroe Doctrine by a strong European power what steps" I asked, "do you hold we should take?"

"None," he replied. "I do not believe in the Monroe Doctrine, and think the American people tired of it. We have responsibilities enough at home without going abroad for others. We should be content to live within our own four walls. All that we require is that we be left alone to attend to our own affairs."

"Do you mean this literally?" I asked.

"I do; why should we bother with the affairs of our neighbors? It isn't our job to protect them; let them take care of themselves."

"Do you include all of our neighbors; Mexico, among the rest?"

"I do; that country is a nuisance. What business is it of ours who rules it, so long as it behaves itself?"

"You would have no objection, then, to the occupation of Mexico by a European power, with, say, a million troops?"

"Well, I shouldn't like that."

"True, but would you advise our acting to prevent it, were it imminent?"

"Yes, I suppose I should; assuredly we do not want a foreign army at our doors."

"Do you, then, wish to withdraw your objection to the application of the Monroe Doctrine to Mexico?"

"Yes; I think in the case of Mexico the Doctrine is necessary; but I should let its application end with Mexico."

"How about the countries to the south of Mexico; between Mexico and the Canal?"

"Blank the Canal; I wish we hadn't built it. It will get us into a lot of trouble before we're through."

"Yes, but we have built it; and we've agreed to keep it an open neutral seaway for all users, and for that purpose have constituted ourselves its armed police. Now, are you willing that the army of occupation which you would not permit in Mexico should be allowed to establish itself between Mexico and the Canal?"

"No; I shouldn't say that. We must be secure as far as the Canal Zone at any rate."

"Then, you believe the Monroe Doctrine should cover the territory between ourselves and the Canal?"

"Yes."

"Well, where, exactly, would you now draw the line?"

"At the far edge of the Canal Zone; there it should stop."

"What, then, would you advise our doing did an ambitious European power line up its army but ten miles beyond the canal, within heavy gun range of its prism and works? Wouldn't it seem necessary in that case that we have in the Zone an equal army of our own. And if we hadn't, would not the absence of such a retaining force constitute a virtual surrender of the canal into the hands of the other side?"

"Well, we've fortified the canal."

"Yes, against ship fire at its approaches, but not at all against an investing army, nor is the protective area at either side sufficiently wide to prevent the dropping of heavy shells into the canal from outside."

"That, of course, couldn't be permitted; I admit that we must protect the canal at all hazards, and as far south as necessary."

"Then, I take it, you would wish to maintain the Monroe Doctrine down to a line sufficiently remote to assure the canal against an invading army. Just where, in Central or South America, would you place that line, in view of the celerity of present day military travel and transport?"

"I can't say, precisely."

"Well, suppose it be drawn across Brazil, for instance, and we assent to the occupation of the territory beyond it. How should we assure the inviolability of the territory on this side of the line—by a stationed army of our own?"

"We couldn't maintain a military force in Brazil, of course—but Brazil could invite us in case of trouble."

"True, but the invitation might come too late, or it might be made impossible for Brazil with a foreign army on her back to invite us at all. Even should she do so we should have first to create an army and next to move it a long way, while the enemy meanwhile would be moving rapidly north. Do you think it practicable to draw our line at any point which we could neither maintain by a permanent force nor reach quickly enough in case of need?"

"No; that probably would not be practicable."

"Now, isn't it likely that should we permit the occupation of any South or Central American territory by a pushful European military power that territory would soon become the thoroughly equipped base of an army sufficient in equipment and numbers to threaten our own peace and security?"

"Yes; we should undoubtedly have to arm against it."

"Well, doesn't it follow that in order to prevent the very militarization of our country to which we all are opposed—the maintenance of a standing army of European dimensions, which from the beginning has been contrary to our policy—it is essential that we forbid and maintain sufficient sea forces to prevent if necessary the acquisition by a foreign military power of any new territory whatever in this hemisphere?"

"Oh, I see; your contention is that the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine by means of a powerful navy will rid us of the need of a huge standing army of our own?"

"Exactly; given a sufficient navy, the Monroe Doctrine itself is a more certain barrier against invasion than, without it, any army could possibly be."

"Well, I hadn't before looked at the Doctrine as a substitute for an army."

"But, isn't it a sufficient substitute? Aren't we safer having the Doctrine and a navy capable of enforcing it, than we should be with even a greater navy and a large standing army, and South and Central America open to foreign aggression?"

"Of course, in that light I am in favor of the Doctrine, but, I confess, I hadn't given the subject enough consideration really to understand it."

HENRY A. WISE WOOD,
Chairman, Conference Committee on National Preparedness.
New York, Aug. 9, 1915.

—Mr. W. S. Wishart, of Lumberton, who spent yesterday in the city, says that he has never seen finer crops than are now to be seen along the line of the Carolina Central railroad between this city and his home. The outlook is said to be indeed very bright.

800 bbls. Southern Queen Flour.
300 bbls. Palace Flour.
150 bbls. Save Trouble Flour.
400 bbls. Royal Flour.
4000 kegs Nails, in both Wire and Cuts, all sizes.
2000 bush. R. P. Oats.
1500 bush. No. 2 Mixed Oats.
1000 bush. Corn.

And all other goods usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Store. Get our prices; we will sell you as low as anyone, weight and quality considered.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

WAR CONTINUES TO DOMINATE

Weekly Review of Financial Conditions by Henry Clews—Munitions Orders and Foreign Credits

New York, Aug. 21.—The loss of the Arabic caused a sharp drop in the market on Thursday when it was realized that this threatened a fresh and dangerous crisis in our relations with Germany.

In one form or another, the war continues to dominate financial affairs here. Although we have succeeded in being strictly neutral in our actions, our foreign and domestic trade, our foreign exchange and security markets as well as our banking arrangements have all been deranged more seriously and more fundamentally than at any time since the Civil war—if not even more than during that great crisis. If the disorganization has been extraordinary, so ,too have been the energy and ability with which it has been met and overcome. This country has exhibited industrial strength and financial capacity far beyond all expectations. The consequence is we are facing a future in which the chief danger lies in an excess of optimism. We are far more likely to suffer from too much activity ,too much confidence we are liable to run into a period of excessive inflation, the danger of which I hope is fully recognized by those who control our banking system. We are now the only first class commercial power whose resources are not being wasted by war, and, while all other great trading and industrial nations are rushing madly into losses which it will require years to overcome, and some of which never will be recovered, the United States is steadily augmenting its resources and preparing itself for a new era of expansion in both domestic and foreign trade. When the war is over, it will be found that the relative economic positions of the various nations will have vastly changed. Germany will require years for recuperation. So, too, will Belgium and parts of France. Russia and Italy may feel the consequence less seriously than the countries just mentioned, while Great Britain will feel the injuries least of all the belligerents. But the United States remains the only great power in the world that will, or even can, benefit from this tragic struggle. In estimating our business future this is the central fact that should not be forgotten.

Attention in financial circles has once more been concentrated on foreign exchange. Sterling dropped to 4.64, the lowest on record. This means a shrinkage of nearly 5 per cent. in sterling exchange, compared with about 17 per cent. in German exchange and 25 per cent. in Italian. The decline in sterling would have gone still further had it not been made known that the British government was taking active steps for protecting its credit in this market. The situation in exchange was rapidly becoming more acute by knowledge that the time was approaching when the excess of exports over imports, which is at the bottom of the present exchange crisis, would become still more formidable. Some staple settlement of Europe's debt to the United States is imperative. Our creditors may talk about sending us another 250 to 300 millions of gold, but they can poorly spare it and we do not want it, our present stock being so huge as to be embarrassing, if not positively dangerous as an inflationary element. To us such a proposal does not seem in line with good finance. It would seem as if the only practical way of adjustment was the selling of British short term notes or bonds in the United States. British holders cannot be induced to part with any further important amounts of American securities. Efforts to raise loans in this country by pledging British holdings as collateral seems thus far unsuccessful; nor have any of the many other attempts to re-establish British credit offered much promise. The simplest and in some respects the best plan is for Great Britain to place a short term note or bond issue on this side. Should the rate or conditions be made satisfactory, there is little doubt the loan would be taken. Capital is accumulating here and new home obligations have been comparatively limited. In view, however, of the good rates which capital is likely to command in this country, special inducements must be made by the British government. If such a loan succeeds, others are sure to follow. The announcement of some such plan as this may come at any time, and would be a distinct relief in the exchange situation.

Activity in the war stocks continues with wide fluctuations. Many of these stocks have already scored remarkable advances in spite of persistent profit taking. The steel issues have been especially conspicuous for strength. Much of their rise has been legitimate because the industry has risen from 'pauper to prince" in a few short months. Nearly all the leading steel plants are running to nearly their full capacity and securing better prices. Many of the munition contracts have also been placed at prices which yield a very handsome profit, even after deducting outlays for new plant and machinery.

On the Stock Exchange the activity has been remarkable and million share days are no longer a novelty. Since the first of the year transactions on the Stock Exchange have aggregated about 87,000,000 shares, compared with 46,000,000 shares at the same time a year ago. The Exchange did not close until the end of July in 1914, so that in comparison less than three weeks last year are omitted. Nevertheless, the transactions are nearly double those of the same period of last year. This shows a sudden and remarkable revival of the speculative spirit which has been confined almost entirely to the war group and steel shares. General trade was quiet, but a satisfactory degree of confidence prevails in nearly every direction, based as explained in our previous advices, upon the fine harvest and activity in the steel industry. Railroad shares are attracting more attention since it is believed that they will benefit during the last quarter of the year from the effects of the good harvest and renewed industrial activity. The future of the market will of course be largely governed by the progress of the war. At present no genuine peace indications are in sight, although efforts to bring the struggle to an end are being made in various directions.

The trading element on the floor of the Exchange are still talking and working for a reaction. Their tactics, however, lack aggressiveness and all offerings from this source have been readily absorbed this morning. Public participation in the market is steadily increasing, the continued optimistic survey of business conditions throughout the country having apparently at last awakened the interest of the general investor in the market's possibilities. The strongest influence in shaping sentiment is unquestionably the wonderful improvemet in the steel industry. According to the authorities steel production is practically at full capacity of our mills and producers for the first time in a long while are able to dictate to consumers. Of course the basic factor in the immediate situation is the unsettled condition in foreign exchange, and until some plan s devised for righting this the market will probably show nervousness and price fluctuations will lbe highly irregular.

HENRY CLEWS.

FINANCIAL CHANGE POSSIBLE

American Bankers Opposed to Further Gold Imports But Prefer Return of American Securities.

New York, Aug. 22.—The Arabic episode came upon a market already vulnerable from excesses of speculation in war stocks and financial opinion took account of possibilities of a change from the country's present unique advantage of position regarding the war.

Demand sterling dropped to 4.64 and proposed means of relief was the main topic in the week's markets. London's suggestion of shipment of a quarter million dollars in gold measured the dimensions of the problem. Difficulties were found in agreeing on the form and terms of a credit in New York which would rectify and avoid the perils of inflation here. American bankers are unalterably opposed to further large gold imports and display obvious preference for return of American securities.

Foreign borrowers object that available supplies of American securities already virtually are exhausted. Artificial money ease is fostered abroad by the belligerents' credit devices, so that this centre's demand for interest seems to them desperate or lacking in co-ordination.

At the close of the week the entire exchange situation was in a more disorganized state, with intimations that home requirements might possibly cause a complete change in conditions. The British government to send prominent bankers to this country to adjust the delicate finance machinery and pending their arrival negotiations are expected to remain in abeyance.

Washington's reply to Austria insured trade in munitions from interference. Operation of steel works are reported to be at full capacity. Crop prospects keep up western business confidence. The Southern storm, making of cotton contraband, demands of labor, and the war news were modifying factors on stocks which touched lowest prices of the week in the final dealings.

MARINE.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Str. Nicaria (Ger.), 3,289 tons, Heilasch, Heide & Co.

Str. Kiel (Ger.), 2,872 tons, Lemke, Heide & Co.

Schooners.

Schr. Lizzie M. Parsons, 571 tons, Christensen, Nova Scotia.

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, Aug. 21.—North Carolina Peanuts—Market, steady. Fancy hand picked, 80c.; No. 1, machine picked, 75c. per bushel.

Virginia Peanuts—Steady. Jumbos 75c.; fancy hand-picked, 60c.; No. 1, machine picked, 55c. per bushel.

Spanish Peanuts—Steady. No. 1, small, machine picked, 85c.; Jumbos, 75c per bushel.

All receipts, light.

PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET.

(Reported by Rodgers, Plummer & Co., Inc.)

Peterburg, Va., Aug. 21.—Spanish: Farmers' Stock — Market weak and unsettled. First quality, 80c. per bu. asked; 75c. bid; off grade, 30c. to 40c. per bu.

Virginias: Farmers' stock, market quiet. Fancy Jumbo, 3¼c. per lb.; fancy hand-picked, 3c. per lb.; extra prime, 2¾c. per lb.; shelling stock, 2c. to 2¼c. per lb.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, Aug. 21.)

CORN—$2.20 per sack.

PEAS—Out of season.

IRISH POTATOES—New crop, 40c.

SWEET POTATOES—Yams, $1.00 per bushel.

BEEF—Native dressed, 7@9c.; good demand.

PORK—Small, 10@11c. per pound.

SHEEP—Dull at any price.

WOOL—Burry, 19 to 20c.; black wool, 17 to 20c; first class white wool, 27c.; free, 27c.

HIDES—Green salt, 12@13c.; dry flint, 17c. per lb.; good demand.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON — Old hams, 17@18c.; sides and shoulders, 14@15c. per lb. Good demand.

BEESWAX—Firm, 28c. per lb.; good demand.

POULTRY—Chickens, grown, 35 to 40c; spring, 15 to 30c per head; good demand. Turkeys, out of season.

EGGS—20 to 21c.

Local Notice to Mariners.

North Carolina—Seacoat: Frying Pan Shoals gas whistle and submarine bell buoy previous reported extinguished, was relighted August 21. By order of the Bureau of Lighthouses.

H. Y. BECK,
Lighthouse Inspector.

BIG IKE

Electric Shoe Repair Company

This concern is located at 114 Princess street, and has 'phone Number 1095. Mr. Sam Houston is the proprietor, and a gentleman of long experience in the shoe business. He is fully prepared and equipped to do all kinds of shoe repairing to the entire satisfaction and delight of patrons. As "a stitch in time saves nine," take him your work and he can save you money. Do not neglect shoes that can be made to give splendid service after they have left his shop. Give him a trial order, and you will be pleased with the work and price. au22-1tc

WEEK IN COTTON NERVOUS

Storm News and Politics Caused Price Movements to Be Erratic—Bears Active at Close of Week.

New Orleans, Aug. 22.—Storm news and politics were main factors in cotton last week. Price movements were nervous and erratic. The close was at a net loss of 16 to 17 points. At one time trading months were 10 to 15 points over last week's close, and at another 16 to 22 points under.

Early in the week the general trend was upward on reports of storm damage in Texas. The buying wave, however, was not pronounced, and late in the week bears insistently claimed benefits had resulted from the soaking rains.

Toward the end of the week the market was sensitive to news of the Arabic situation, which overshadowed the Allies' declaration making cotton contraband.

The market can hardly escape being much unsettled this coming week. The renewal of the tension between this country and Germany is regarded worst sort. In addition there are the conflicting claims regarding the crop situation in the West. Bulls will probably be under a disadvantage from crop news, because recent rains have caused almost universal claim of new growth of the plant.

The spot situation will be given much attention because of the report that Texas shippers are short of spots and are in a bad position because of the damage done to sell cotton.

Sword of Damocles.

According to a classic legend, Damocles, who lived about 400 years before Christ, was a courtier and flatterer of a tyrannical ruler named Dionysius, whom he declared the happiest man on earth. To convince him of his mistake and prove that even the office of king had its drawbacks Dionysius invited Damocles to take his place and do his job for awhile. So Damocles donned royal robes and was seated at a banquet enjoying himself when he suddenly perceived hanging over his head a sword suspended by a single horse hair, which was liable to break at any moment. This so terrified him that he immediately resigned his temporary kingship. Whether the story is true or not, it has served for a long time to point a moral. Thackeray says in "Vanity Fair," "Let us who have not our names in the red book console ourselves by thinking comfortably how miserable our betters may be and that Damocles, who sits on satin cushions and is served on gold plates, has an awful sword hanging over his head, in the shape of a bailiff or hereditary disease or family secret."

A Novel Prescription.

The celebrated Dr. Abernethy, who lived more than 100 years ago, not only loathed circumlocution in others, but avoided it himself. The Rev. Dr. Tuckerman of New England went to London for his health, where he consulted Dr. Abernethy and, oblivious of scowls and jerks of the body, expatiated on the importance of health to him, as the pastor of "a little parish in Chelsea, Mass.," until the physician lost his patience completely and cut him short with:

"No matter about your little parish; go home and build a barn!"

And now comes the proof of the crusty doctor's cleverness as a diagnostician. Although inclined at first to resent the abrupt and unsympathetic dictum, Dr. Tuckerman followed the advice and found it perfectly adapted to his case.

He got plenty of outdoor exercise and a mechanical employment that occupied his mind. When the barn was finished his health was restored.—Youth's Companion.

High Explosive Shells.

High explosive shells are strong steel cases with a fuse, usually placed in the base. The charge employed may be either lyddite, which is a preparation of picric acid—or tri-nitrotoluol. The metal in the shell is fairly thick. The explosion is very violent, and has a thoroughly destuctive effect upon anything near the point where the shell explodes—concrete, walls, entanglements, steel shields for the trenches or for guns.

Shrapnel are quite different projectiles and are serviceable against infantry in the open or lightly intrenched. They are thin steel cases containing a very small charge of low or moderate power explosive, which opens the cases and liberates a large number of bullets in them. These cover an oval area as they scatter and kill unprotected men. Shrapnel are useless against fortified positions, strongly built houses or deep and well planned intrenchments.—Pearson's.

Looking Through a Periscope.

It is an experience to glance through a periscope of a submarine when submerged. It is also something that needs getting accustomed to before any distinct image can be made out. The first thing that strikes the novice is the extraordinarily wide range of vision. The whole outline of a vessel can be clearly made out, though the ship may be comparatively close at hand, while farther away the ocean can be swept to a very considerable extent. Those who have been accustomed to submarines since their early days state that vast improvements have been made in periscopes lately over the former patterns, when the view was very restricted. Submerged watchers were then often puzzled to know whether it was the hull of a ship or a portion of the coast they could see.—London Standard.

Read Star Business Locals.

THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau

August 23, 1915.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 71 degrees; at 8 P. M., 80 degrees; maximum, 90 degrees; minimum, 75 degrees; mean, 82 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .00 inch; rainfall for the month, to date, 5.41 inches.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river at Fayetteville, at 8 A. M. yesterday, 3.1 feet.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

The Port Calendar, Aug. 23, 1915.

Sun rises .. .. .5:39 A. M.
Sun sets .. .. .6:50 P. M.
Day's length .. .. .13 hrs. 11 min.

TIDE TIDES.

	High water. A.M.	P.M.	Low water. A.M.	P.M.
Wilmington	8:16	8:55	3:25	3:39
Southport	6:19	6:48	12:22	12:30
Masonboro Inl	6:08	6:37	12:02	12:10

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS.

August 22, 1915.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature: Highest today.	Lowest Last night.	Precipitation at 8 p.m.
Abilene	clear	94	—	.0
Asheville	clear	76	54	.0
Atlanta	clear	84	68	.0
Augusta	clear	88	72	.0
Birmingh	clear	86	66	.0
Boston	rain	80	—	1.02
Charleston	clear	92	76	.0
Charlotte	clear	84	66	.0
Chicago	clear	78	—	.0
Galveston	clear	86	80	.0
Jacksonv.	clear	94	74	.0
Memphis	clear	82	—	.0
Mobile	clear	88	74	.10
Montgom'y	clear	90	70	.0
New Orl.	clear	90	76	.0
New York	pt cldy	80	—	.16
Oklahoma	clear	86	—	.30
Palestine	clear	90	72	.0
Pittsburg	rain	68	—	.06
Raleigh	clear	88	70	.0
Savannah	clear	92	74	.0
Shreveport	cldy	86	—	.34
St. Louis	clear	80	—	.0
Washing'n	pt cldy	84	—	.04

GIGANTIC STONE TO CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Georgians to Commemorate Civil War's Dead at Mountain.

(Atlanta Correspondence Philadelphia Ledger.)

For a space tomorrow both houses of the General Assembly of Georgia are to give their deliberations over to something of romance and of sentiment, for in both branches a bill is to be offered providing for the incorporation of an order known as the Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial Association. The association, which is already well known throughout the South, is to have for its single aim the erection of a gigantic monument to the Southern Confederacy to be graven in the everlasting granite of Stone Mountain, the greatest single mass of stone in all the world, and located 12 miles from Atlanta. In the House, Representative Barfield, of Bibb, will offer the bill, which has been simplified by request of the governor to an act that authorizes the superior courts of this state to incorporate memorial and patriotic societies and associations. Mr. Barfield is a powerful factor in promoting the movement and is sponsoring the bill in the lower house. In the other branch Senator Eakes is to propose the bill.

There is little doubt that this project will go through, and the association incorporated and chartered will enlist the support of members and branches of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in every state in the Union, Governor Harris favors this bill and is among the members of the association seeking the charter. William H. Terrell, of Atlanta, is the originator of the idea and occupies a high place in the list, as does John Temple Graves, of New York and Atlanta, who made an early public plea for the monument that is the cherished aim of the association.

Mrs. Helen C. Plane is president of the association and Mrs. Lollie Belle Wylie is secretary. Mrs. Walter D. Lamar, of Macon, state president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and delegate to the national convention of that order at San Francisco next October, is delegated to present the plea of the association before the august body and enlist the aid of all the branches of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The monument itself is to be planned by the governing board of 50 members at its subsequent meetings and conferences, following the incorporation of the association. Members of the board already chosen and listed as petitioners for the charter number about 40,000.

(Advertisement)

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Goldsboro, N. C. 36.20
Selma, N. C. 39.35

Fares from all other points on same basis.

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BREVARD, N. C. 15.15
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C. 14.70
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a—Via Norfolk and steamer, $17.50.
b—Via Norfolk and steamship only.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL $90.20
On sale until November 30th, limited 3 months, not to exceed Dec. 31st, 1915.
BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C., RIDGECREST, N. C. $9.80
On sale August 10, 16 and 24, limited to midnight of seventeenth day following, but not including date of sale, prior to which time return trip must be completed.
RALEIGH, N. C. $4.20
On sale Aug. 23, 24 and 25th, limited returning Aug. 28th.
CHICAGO, ILL $32.10
On sale September 5, 6, 7, limited returning September 19th.
ATLANTA, GA. $18.35
On sale Sept. 12 and 13th, limited returning Sept. 20th.

For schedules, reservations and any further informaton, call 'phone 160, or apply to C. M. AUKER, Ticket Agent of the

ATLANTIC COAST LINE
W. J. CRAIG, Pass. Traf. Mgr. T. C. WHITE, Gen. Pass. Agt.
my13-th,sa,m-tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
The Progressive Railway of the South
Bulletin of Special Round Trip Rates, in Effect From Wilmington.

BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C. $9.80
RIDGECREST, N. C. $9.80
On sale August 24; limited returning Midnight seventeen days after date of sale.
JOHNSON CITY, TENN. $16.25
KNOXVILLE, TENN $10.30
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. $8.85
STATESVILLE, N. C. $10.85
CHIMNEY ROCK, N. C. $14.00
SWANNANOA, N. C. $15.05
LENOIR, N. C. $11.85
ASHEVILLE, N. C. $15.15
BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C. $14.85
EDGEMONT, N. C. $12.55
On sale May 15th to September 15th; limited returning midnight, Oct. 31st.
CHICAGO, ILL $32.10
On sale September 5, 6 and 7th; limited returning midnight September 19th.
RALEIGH, N. C. $4.20
On sale Aug. 23, 24 and 25th, limited returning Midnight, Aug. 28th.
ATLANTA, GA $18.35
On sale Sept. 12 and 13th, limited returning Midnight, Sept. 20th.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. $90.20
On sale until November 30th, limited 3 months, not to exceed Dec. 31st, 1915.

For tickets Pullman reservations, or any information, call 'phone 178, or apply to Agent.

H. E. PLEASANTS,
T. P. A., Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN T. WEST,
D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.
su-sa-mo-tf

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS TO AND FROM ASHEVILLE.

The Atlantic Coast Line, in connection with the Southern Railway, has inaugurated through Pullman sleeping car service from Florence to Asheville, Westbound, and from Asheville to Wilmington, Eastbound, tri-weekly, by the route and on the days and schedules shown below:

WESTBOUND:
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Lv. FLORENCE, S. C. .. .. .. 8:10 P. M.
Lv. Sumter, S. C. .. .. 9:30 P. M.
Ar. Columbia, S. C. .. .. .. 10:50 P. M.
Lv. Columbia, S. C. .. .. .. 11:40 P.M.
Ar. ASHEVILLE, N. C. .. .. .. 7:40 A. M.

EASTBOUND:
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Lv. ASHEVILLE, N. C. .. .. .. 7:00 A. M.
Ar. Columbia, S. C. .. .. .. 2:30 P. M.
Lv. Columbia, S. C. .. .. .. 4:10 P. M.
Ar. Sumter, S. C. .. .. 5:50 P. M.
Ar. Florence, S. C. .. .. .. 7:20 P.M.
Lv. Florence, S. C. .. .. .. 8:40 P. M.
Ar. WILMINGTON, N. C. .. 12:25 Night

Passengers may remain in the sleepers at Wilmington until 7:00 A. M., if they so desire.

A through connection may be formed with the Asheville sleeper by using the following schedules:

Lv. Wilmington .. .. 3:45 P. M.
Ar. Florence .. .. 7:30 P.M.

These cars are run one way in the day time to give passengers an opportunity to view the beauties of the North Carolina mountain scenery.

For detailed schedules and summer excursion fares to Asheville and all Western North Carolina resorts,

'PHONE 160.

W. J. CRAIG, Pass. Traf. Mgr. T. C WHITE, Gen. Pass. Agt.
Wilmington, N. C.
jy14-tf

Read Star Business Locals.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington, Effective August 1, 1915. Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES.	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS:
No. 90. 3:40 A.M. Monday morning only.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Soutnern Railroad.	No. 91. 1:15 A.M. Sunday morning (Saturday night) only.
No. 51. 5:25 A.M. Daily.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Ft. Myers, Columbia, and Asheville. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia, open to recieve outbound passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M. and may be occupied, inbound, until 7:00 A. M. Pullman sleeper leaves Asheville 7:00 A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, arriving Wilmington 12:25 Midnight, taking the place of the Columbia sleeper on those days.	No. 50. 12:25 A.M. Daily.
No. 64. 5:15 A.M. Tues., Thurs and Sat. only.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 65. 6:15 P.M. Tues., Thurs and Sat. only.
No. 48. 7:40 A.M. Daily.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains with Pullman Service.	No. 49. 6:05 P.M. Daily.
No. 53. 8:45 A.M. Daily.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford. Pullman Parlor Car between Wilmington and Greensboro.	No. 52. 5:05 P.M. Daily.
No. 62. 3:25 P.M. Daily ex. Sun.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 63. 12:50 P.M. Daily ex. Sun.
No. 56. 3:45 P.M. Daily.	Chadbourn, Florence, Columbia, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah and all Florida points. All Steel Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta. Pullman Cars between Florence and Columbia. On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays the Columbia sleeper, westbound, runs from Florence to Asheville.	No. 54. 12:50 P.M. Daily.
No. 57 6:20 P.M. Sun.only.	Chadbourn, Conway and Intermediate points.	No. 58 9:15 A.M. Sun. only.
No. 59. 6:30 P.M. Sun., Tues., Thurs. and Sat. only.	Fayetteville and Intermediate stations.	No. 60. 10:15 A.M. Sun., Tues., Thurs., Sat. only.
No. 42. 6:45 P. M. Daily.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains; also Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41. 9:50 A.M. Daily.
No. 68 7:30 P.M. Sun.only.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate points.	No. 69 10:15 A.M. Sun. only.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160-J.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager. T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent. WILMINGTON, N. C.

TO CHICAGO
ON THE CAROLINA SPECIAL
THROUGH SLEEPING CAR DAILY
VIA
SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Premier Carrier of the South
QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE AND BIG FOUR ROUTE

Southern Railway is now operating through sleeping cars daily on the Carolina Special between Charleston, S. C., and Chicago, Ill., affording excellent connections from and for Eastern North Carolina Points, Goldsboro, Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro and intermediate points, through ASHEVILLE AND THE LAND OF THE SKY.

For Pullman sleeping car reservations, schedules and detailed information, ask any Southern Railway Agent, or write.

O. F. YORK,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

CLYDE LINE
TO NEW YORK
AND
GEORGETOWN, S. C.
New York to Wilmington.

Steamship Navahoe, Friday, Aug. 20th
Steamship Cherokee, Friday, Aug. 27th
Wilmington to Georgetown.
Steamship Navahoe, Monday, Aug. 23rd
Steamship Cherokee, Monday, Aug. 30th
Wilmington to New York.
Steamship Cherokee, Saturday, Aug. 21st
Steamship Navahoe, Saturday, Aug. 28th
Steamship Navahoe does NOT carry passengers.

Through bills of lading and lowest through rates guaranteed to and from all points in North and South Carolina.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.,
C. J. BECKER, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
H. G. SMALLBONES, Commercial Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
General Offices: Pier 36 N. R., New York

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
The Progressive Railway of the South.
Effective June 9th, 1915.

No. 13—4:05 P. M. THROUGH STEEL SLEEPER BETWEEN WILMINGTON AND ATLANTA—ALSO THROUGH STEEL SLEEPER EVERY WEDNESDAY, WILMINGTON TO BIRMINGHAM—THROUGH PULLMAN PARLOR CAR BETWEEN WILMINGMINGTON AND CHARLOTTE.

Train for Lumberton, Maxton, Laurinburg, Charlotte and intermediate points, connecting at Hamlet for all points North, South and West.

No. 19—8:00 A. M.—THROUGH SLEEPING CAR BETWEEN WILMINGTON AND CHARLOTTE—Open at 10:00 P. M. for Passengers. Train for Charlotte and intermediate points, connecting at Hamlet for all points North and West.

For detailed information and reservations, call on City Ticket Agent, Orton Bldg, Wilmington; 'Phone 178.

R. W. WALLACE, C. T. A. H. E. PLEASANTS, T. P. A. Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN T. WEST, D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

BALTIMORE & CAROLINA STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Between
Baltimore, Wilmington, Georgetown and Charleston, S. C.

Office and Piers, foot Grace Street.
Friday afternoon 3 o'clock, arriving in Wilmington, Sunday afternoon. Low through rates and other information furnished upon application.

J. L. DOTEN, Agent.
Office and Piers, foot Grace street.
Phone 482.
HENRY WILLIAMS JR. General Freight Agent, Baltimore, Md.

Suburban Schedule

In Effect Saturday, June 5, 1915.

WEEK-DAYS

Lv. Wilmington.	Lv. Beach.
6:20 A. M.	6:05 A. M.
6:50 A. M.	7:10 A. M.
7:20 A. M.	7:40 A. M.
8:00 A. M.	8:15 A. M.
and every half hour thereafter until	and every half hour thereafter until
6:30 P. M.	6:45 P.M.
6:20 P. M.	6:20 P. M.
6:50 P. M.	6:50 P. M.
and every half hour thereafter until	7:15 P.M. and every half hour thereafter until
11:00 P. M.	
12:00 P. M.	11:45 P. M.

Express trains stop at Winter Park Gardens, Sea Gate, Wrightsville, and all stations on the Beach.

Local Specials stop only at 5th, 7th and 9th Streets in Wilmington, and at Carolina.

FREIGHT

Lv. Wilmington.	Lv. Beach.
6:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	12:15 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	6:15 P. M.
7:00 P. M.	8:15 P. M.

Freight Depot open daily, except Sunday, from 6:00 A. M. until 1:00 P. M., and from 3:00 P. M. until 7:00 P. M.

Freight Depot Telephone, No. 96.

SUNDAYS

Lv. Wilmington.	Lv. Beach.
7:00 A. M.	6:40 A. M.
8:30 A. M.	7:40 A. M.
and every half hour thereafter until	9:15 A. M. and every half hour thereafter until
11:00 P. M.	
12:00 P. M.	11:45 P. M.

Express trains stop at Winter Park Gardens, Sea Gate, Wrightsville and all stations on the Beach.

Local Specials stop only at 5th, 7th and 9th streets, in Wilmington and at Carolina.

FREIGHT

Lv. Wilmington. 11:00 A. M. Lv. Beach. 12:15 P. M.

Freight Depot Open: 10 to 11 A. M.
Freight Depot Telephone, No. 96.
Telephone 667 for information about train movements and matters connected with Railway department.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS TO ATLANTA.

The Atlantic Coast Line operate the through sleeping cars between Wilmington and Atlanta. These cars are of all-steel construction and leave Wilmington daily at 3:45 P. M., arriving Atlanta at 6:10 the next morning, connection with through sleeping, observation and and dining car trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City and New Orleans. Passengers desiring to do so may remain in the sleepers, in the Union Depot, at Atlanta, until 7:00 A. M.

For reservations and all details, call 'PHONE 160.

W. J. CRAIG, Pass. Traf. Mgr. T. C. WHITE, Gen. Pass. Agt. Wilmington, N. C.

J. B. McCABE
Certified Public Accountant
Room 815 Murchison Nat. Bank Bldg.
Phone 986 WILMINGTON, N. C.

Read Star Business Locals.

NO WINNER IS PICKED IN VIRGINIA LEAGUE

Difficult to Select Even the Most Favored Club

Little More Than Dozen Games on Schedule—Suffolk Past .600 Mark and Retains Lead—Tar Heels Doing Good Work.

(Special Star Correspondence)

Rocky Mount, N. C., Aug. 22.—With a little more than a dozen games yet remaining on the schedule for the second half season it would be difficult to place a finger on even the favored team, to say nothing of the winner for the last of the hyphenated season. Suffolk still retains the lead and is the only team across the six hundred mark in the percentage column, while Rocky Mount's taking five of the seven games of the week has made it possible for that team to claim second place for the week end. Rocky Mount has proven the leagues astounding figure of the week and claiming five games of seven played, she gave Portsmouth a serious setback in two tied and two lost fo rthe week end. The Truckers were picked by many as the winners for the final half, and while they are not yet out of running by any means they have been given a sturdy setback during the week past.

Suffolk, with one pitcher as a steady winner and another as an able understudy, continues to win enough games to keep her in the forefront of the race, though with but one player that averages a hit every third time at the bat, and a club average with the stick that is well down with the last. Manager Kelley still holds on with a bulldog tenacity while the rest of the circuit thinks the break and slump is well past due. Suffolk, however, faces a most difficult schedule for the windup and having fattened its averages on the Orphans and the weaker teams it must now seek victories from the fast going Truckers, they jump onto the Tar Heels for seven games, and with Norfolk for three more, they, in each instance tackle teams that have won more than half of their games.

There are no bones made of the fact that Portsmouth is a lively contender, while down in the city on the swamp enthusiasm is rampant and they are expecting the mighty King Kelley to bring them the bacon. In Rocky Mount the moguls are trimming their sails for a final dash to the front and with its pitching squad in the best shape of any time since the first half season, the team is to be prepared for any eventuality and possible injury to players, notable among these preperations being the return here of Daubert, the Charleston W. Va., shortstop, who was purchased by the Pittsburg Pirates.

COMMISSION HAS COMPLETED WORK

(Continued From Page One.)

or report of the commissioners for the public, and the Weinstock report, which among other things expressed dissent from the findings of the other two reports.

The Manly summary finds "that the causes of industrial unrest group themselves almost without exception under four main sources which include all the others. They are:

"1. Unjust distribution of wealth and income.

"2. Unemployment and denial of opportunity to earn a living.

"3. Denial of justice in the creation, in the adjudication and in the administration of the law.

"4. Denial of right and opportunity to form effective organizations." Remedies are suggested.

On the same subject the Commons report says:

"The greatest cause of industrial unrest is the breakdown of the labor laws and the distrust of our municipal, state and national governments on the part of a large portion of our people." The report outlines a plan for remedying conditions through the institution of a permanent "Industrial Commission and Advisory Council" with comprehensive powers.

The Weinstock report dissents from the recommendation that the secondary boycott should be legalized, finds that employes have many just grievances and are thoroughly justified in organizing. It explains the prime objections to recognizing and dealing with organized labor as follows: Sympathetic strikes, jurisdictional disputes, labor union politics, contract breaking, restriction of output, prohibition of the use of non-union made tools and materials, closed shop, contests for supremacy between rival unions, acts of violence against non-union workers and ...e properties of employers, and apprenticeship rules.

Owing to its length it was impossible for the printers to provide the full summary of the Manly report. This latter report consists of three sections only the first of which was given out today. The second section will be made public on August 24, and the third section for publication on August 26.

The full text of the three reports, which contain an aggregate of more than 200,000 words, is in the hands of the printer, and probably will not be available to the public for several days. For this reason summaries were prepared for publication. That of the Manly report was epitomized by George P. West, director of publicity for the commission; that of the employers by Mr. Weinstock, and that of the representatives of the public by Mr. Commons.

The "Supplemental Opinions and Suggestions" of Commissioners Garretson and Ballard were made public today, while those of Walsh, O'Connell and Lendon are expected to be given out at a later date.

The commission conducted hearings during 154 days, and heard 740 witnesses. Of the latter 230 were affiliated with the employers; 245 with labor and 265 were not affiliated with either group.

In addition there were reports of field agents and investigators of the commission.

There was a difference of opinion in the commission as to the value of the work of the field agents. The Manly report accepts the reports of these investigators as impartial and the Manly summary explains that "Where interests are affected, statements of fact based entirely on the testimony of those witnesses whose interests might be regarded as adversely affected."

The Commons summary says on this subject:

"In giving reasons for disregarding the reports of investigators for the commission, the report says that its signers do not consider that the investigations were complete as they were not submitted to all parties at interest to be checked up as to facts."

The Weinstock summary says concerning the work of the field agents:

"We find that the alleged findings of fact and, in a general way, the comments made thereon in the report of the staff of this commission, under the direction of Mr. Basil M. Manly, which has been made a part of the records of this commission, without the endorsement, however of the commission, so manifestly partisan and unfair that we cannot give them our endorsement."

In addition to the three main reports and the individual opinions and suggestions, the commission, according to announcement by Mr. West, will make public on August 27 a report on the Colorado strike, and a few days later a report on the situation of the structural iron workers.

GERMAN BATTLESHIP IS SUNK BY RUSSIANS IN TH EBAY OF RIGA

(Continued From Page One.)

may be only with rear-guards detailed to inflict as much loss as possible and delay the Teutons' progress.

The French claim to have repulsed German attacks in Artois, in the Vosges, while both sides are expending ammunition in artillery engagements, bomb-throwing and other artifices, in many places, to annoy their opponents.

The Italians report slight progress on all their fronts.

BISHOPS THANK EMPEROR

Catholics Extend Appreciation for Protection to "Homes and Altars"

Amsterdam, via London, Aug. 22—A conference of German Catholic bishops meeting at Fulda has telegraphed Emperor Williams thanking for the protection afforded during the war to the "homes and altars" of the Fatherland, according to Cologne dispatches to the Maasbode. In reply Emperor William thanked the bishops and said the German people had shown what they could do, trusting in God in the defense of the honor and freedom of the Fatherland.

PETROGRAD ENTHUSIASTIC.

Reported Victory at Riga Regarded as Turning of the Tide.

Petrograd, Aug. 22, via London, Aug. 23.—The statement made in the Duma tonight by the president of the chamber, M. Rodzianko, that the German fleet had been defeated at Riga with the loss of the battle cruiser Moltke and three other cruisers and seven torpedo boats, elicited unbounded enthusiasm. The people regard the reported victory as the turning of the tide.

The effect of the destruction of a German dreadnought by a British marine, it is expected here, will have a beneficial political result and tend to dissipate largely the cloud of discontent over the apparent inaction of the western Allies. The Russian government and the military and naval authorities have a complete understanding with the Allied governments, but it is impossible to take the people entirely into their confidence.

The naval successes, combined with favorable news from the Dardanelles, the declaration of war against Turkey by Italy, the reported clearing of the diplomatic atmosphere in the Balkan kans and Foreign Minister Sazonoff's categorical denial that there is the slightest foundation for the undercourrent talk of a separate peace by Russia, is expected to react beneficially for the military operations.

With tens of thousands of refugees reaching the interior from all the war theatres, the resources of the government and of the public are being taxed to their utmost. Naturally, there is considerable privation. The president of the Armenian central committee at Tiflis has telegraphed the Duma that 260,000 refugees have reached the Caucasus. He adds that the Armenian populations in the Vilayets occupied by the Turkish forces have virtually been exterminated.

The Duma has, by a virtually unanimous vote decided to interpellate the government concerning the collision between the police and working men and their families in the factory town of Kostrowa July 15. The government's report says that nine working men were wounded. The Socialist-Democratic deputy who proposed the question, stated that 12 persons were killed and 45 wounded.

An official statement from Petrograd Saturday night announced that a British submarine had torpedoed a German cruiser in the Baltic.

SEVERING RELATIONS BY U. S. WOULD SETTLE GERMANY'S FATE

Balkans Would Then Declare War on Teutons, Says Prof. Key

(Special Star Correspondence)

Kinston, N. C., Aug. 22.—W. S. Key, principal of the industrial school at Watha, for many years a war correspondent, thinks the breaking off of relations between the United States and Germany would result in immediate declarations of war against the Teuton allies by Greece, Roumania and Bulgaria. Key has seen a lot of the Balkans. They are the champion land coveters, he says. He was with the Austrian army in the war with Turkey in 1886. He is an Englishman. England and her allies, he declares, is fighting the battles of America, and the business interests of this country do not fear any bad results from our seriously oppose the declarng of cotton contraband, because they know the promise to "take care" of the cotton planters will be kept. The entry of this country into the lists, even only so far as the withdrawal of ambassadors, would settle Germany's fate and remove all doubt from the minds of the Bulgars, Greeks and Roumanians, anxious enough but a little afraid of entering the war now.

BOARD OF HEALTH'S EXHIBIT TO BE SHOWN AT KINSTON FAIR

One Day of Fair May Be Given Over to Health Conference

(Special Star Correspondence)

Kinston, N. C., Aug. 22.—Announcement was made last night that the State Board of Health's magnificent exhibit will be brought here during the Bright Leaf Tobacco Belt Fair in November, and carried over the fair circuit from Charlotte to this city in the fall. The exhibit is said to be the most complete of the kind in the country. Sixty lineal feet in the main exhibit hall will be ocupied by the big health show. There are electrical devices demonstrating the evils of certain preventable diseases, methods of treatment, etc. People from ten counties will see it here. One day of the fair may be devoted to a health conference, in which every township in Pitt, Greene, Wayne, Lenoir, Onslow, Duplin, Jones Craven, Carteret and Lenoir counties may be urged to have delegates. The doctors of all the towns in the district would be asked to participate, and experts would be invited to assist. State health officers will have charge of the exhibit here.

RIFLE TRAINING AND PROBLEM OF DEFENSE

Training Available Volunteers Regarded Necessary.

Army Estimates to Congress May Provide Plan for Range Construction —Steps Toward Military Rifle Shooting.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 22.—It is expected that the army estimates, when submitted to the next Congress, will contain provisions for a general plan of range construction throughout the country as the preliminary steps toward the training of the male citizens of the country in military rifle shooting. High military authorities are in accord as to the necessity of such training for those who are available as volunteers and that any scheme for a reserve must provide also for the rifle training of its members.

Provision will probably be contained also for the proper supervision and training of rifle clubs and the issue to them of ammunition and target supplies. Congress at the last session authorized the chief of ordnance to issue free to rifle clubs the Krag rifles in storage at the arsenals as well as ammunition to be used with the same. This ammunition was left over from the Spanish American war and it has deteriorated greatly. The supply will soon be exhausted, however, and provision must be made fo rthe further manufacture of Krag ammunition at the Frankford Arsenal if the rifle club movement is to be encouraged.

When the new law went into effect, the organization of these clubs was put in the hands of the National Rifle Association of America, which had already done considerable work in the promotion of rifle training among the citizens of the country, and the War Department since that time has equipped 167 clubs with 1,016 rifles and issued to them for practice 643,580 pounds of ammunition. In addition to this, there has been 915 rifles and 470 carbines, besides 86,840 cartridges issued to school cadet corps, the same law having authorized such issue.

Rifle training of citizens in this country had become almost an unknown factor up to about ten years ago, when the National Rifle Association of America began a serious propaganda for a revival of the sport, having in view the benefit which would be derived from the standpoint of national defense. The association appealed to prominent men of the land for co-operation and received very material assistance from Ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, Ex-Senator Root, Ex-Secretary of the Navy Meyer, Colonel Robert M. Thompson, Ex-Secretaries of War Dickinson and Wright, Robert Bacon, Seth Low, Herbert S. Hadley, John R. Drexel, George Westinghouse, Judge E. H. Geary, and many other prominent men of the country. In view of the present almost universal demand for a better state of preparation, the association is again appealing for aid to expand its work, especially among the schools and colleges. It's plans include a modified Swiss system of rifle training for the young men of the country.

TWENTY DEAD IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY

(Continued From Page One.)

and Meramec Highlands, and four miles wide at Crescent. The flooded area is estimated at 100 square miles.

At the mouth of the Meramec thousands of refugees are housed in churches, hotels and other public buildings. Cots and food are being sent from St. Louis.

Warned to Leave Home

Officials warned Valley Park residents to leave their homes last night, but many refused. When swirling waters rushed into the town at 2 o'clock this morning the exodus began. Many were forced to flee in their night clothes

One family refused to move this morning because the stork was expected. The family moved to the second floor of the house and a few hours later the child was born. Rescuers arrived in rowboats as the water began to fill the room and the mother and her babe were taken out through a window.

Valley Park and other towns were without light or drinking water tonight.

As darkness came on the marooned in club houses discharged fire arms to attract attention of rescuers. It became apparent before midnight that many of those who had sought refuge in tree tops either would have to spend the night there or swim to one of the few club houses which had not been washed away. Few seemed willing to risk their lives in such an attempt.

It is believed every acre of corn in the Meremac and Bourbeuse valleys has been ruined.

Much Damage Reported

Popular Bluffs, Missouri, tonight reports property damage aggregating $1,000,000 due to the flood. Black river, after attaining a width of 10 miles and having inundated 20 towns today began to recede.

Railroad traffic has been at a standstill since Friday. While counties in southeast Missouri were isolated tonight. The water is six feet high in the Iron mountain station at Lutesville. A St. Louis bound train from Charleston yesterday morning was caught between two washouts and has been marooned ever since.

Thousands of acres of farm lands in Green and Jersey counties, Illinois, were flooded today when the Green county levees were washed out. The Nutwood levee broke near Jerseyville and the water, it is feared, will cover 10,000 acres of farm land.

Residents of the district were warned and it is understood there has been no loss of life there.

POWER FOR $500,000 NEW MILL

To Be Transmitted to Spray by Southern Power Company.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 22.—The Southern Power Company is buying a right of way, it is said, from Greensboro to Spray, and will furnish power for some of the big cotton mills there, notably the $500,000 mill now in course of construction Some of the agreements for right of way in that direction have been filed in the office of the register of deeds. The proposed line will run narly North from th White Oak cotton mills, north of this city, through northern Guilford and Rockingham counties.

HID BEHIND HULK OF THE DUNSLEY TO AWAIT ARABIC

(Continued From Page One.)

ant question. The real question is not whether American citizens, have under international law, a right to travel through the danger zone on the ships of belligerent nations. That is admitted. The question just how is whether an American citizen should put his convenience or even his rights above his nation's welfare. If American citizens refuse to consider their own safety or the safety of the nation, then a second question arises, namely, whether the government should permit a few persons to drag the country into this unparalleled war.

"Our government has made its protest and there is no doubt that the position taken is abundantly supported by precedent, but that does not necessarily mean that we are going to war. Diplomacy has not yet concluded its work and even if diplomatic efforts fail we have recourse to the treaty plan which must be resorted to in case of disputes with Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia and should be resorted to before going to war with any other belligerent nation.

"If the treaty plan fails, we still have a choice between entering this war and the postponement of final settlement until peace is restored. In the meantime, it will be well to think of the thousands or possibly the hundreds of thousands, who would be sacrificed if we enter this war; these brave men are certainly entitled to consideration as well as the few who by deliberately incurring unnecessary risks bring harm upon themselves and danger to their country.

"It is time for unneutral portion of the press of the United States to lay aside its bias and unite in helping the President to keep the country out of war.

"The pro-ally papers are insisting upon war with Germany, for the benefit of the allies and the pro-German papers are insisting upon an embargo on arms and ammunition for the benefit of Germany. If these two groups of papers would join together and urge measures to restrain American citizens from going into the danger zone on belligerent ships and prohibiting American passenger ships from carrying arms and ammunition—if they would do this, they would aid in preventing war and in reserving for our nation the priceless oporptunity to act as peacemaker when the time for peace arrives".

GERMANY FACES A SCARCITY OF MEAT

(Continued From Page One.)

will have to undergo restrictions and it seems that a limitation of 40 to 50 per cent. will have to be figured on."

Pars, Aug. 22.—Six more generals, it is announced, have been transferred to the reserve list. Since the outbreak of the war this policy has reduced the average age of French generals from 61 to 51.

Business Locals

Advertisements inserted under this head, One Cent per word for each insertion, but no advertisement taken for less than 25c. Additional words more than 25, One Cent per word. Unless the advertiser has a regular account, all advertisements under this head are STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE. The amount being too small to warrant a charge. The Star will send without charge a Western Union Messenger to any address in the city, for advertisements in this department, upon request by 'phone to No. 51. Messengers will also call for telegrams for the Western Union Telegraph Company, or for notes or small packages to be delivered anywhere in the city. No charge for collecting the telegrams, or advertisements for the Star, but a small charge for Strictly Messenger Service. Telephone subscribers may at any time telephone their telegrams and bills will be rendered to suit the sender, daily, weekly or monthly. For this service, call "Western Union," but for advertisements always call the Star office, No. 51. Advertisements cannot be taken over the telephone—but upon request messenger will be dispatched to any part of the city for them. Contract advertising inserted "till forbid" will be discontinued only on written notice from the advertiser.

THE OLUS UNION SUIT IS BUILT ON entirely different lines from all others. There is no struggle to dress or undress. Don't accept substitutes, look for the label. J. M. Solky & Co. (Sole Agents), No. 9 North Front street. Phone 617. au 7-tf

OLD HATS MADE NEW — SAVE DOLLARS by having your last year's hats cleaned by the most expert hatter in the city. We do everything to a hat that can be done. American Practical Hatter, 128 Market street; 'Phone 418-W. au23-1t*

LOST — A $20.00 BILL SATURDAY afternoon, about half past six o'clock, on Front, between Castle and Post Office. Liberal reward for return to Southside Drug Co. au23-1t*

WANTED—GOOD FURNISHED ROOM, between Grace and Market, either on 4th street or 5th, for two single gentlemen. Apply "Rooms-2," care Star. au23-1t*

FOR RENT — MODERN SEVEN ROOM house, Campbell near Third street, $12.50 per month. Also modern eight-room house, 213 Grace street; 'Phone 1565-J and 1436-W. au23-1t*

IF YOU WANT TO WRITE IT RIGHT, let us write it. Expert typewriting, stenographic and notary work. Multigraphing and printing. Harriss. mh1-m,w,f-tf

MONEY BY THE THOUSANDS IS BEing turned into the Carolina Building and Loan Association to loan to its shareholders on Wilmington Real Estate. Be one of the shareholders in it's new series, Saturday September 4. Can get stock now at Moore's Real Estate office, 123 Princess street. E. T. Taylor, President, L. W. Moore, Secretary. ap22-6t

TWO STORES, NOS. 14 AND 16 MARket street; central and desirable location; alley way in rear. For rent from October 1st. Apply J. G. Wright & Son, 124 Princess street. au22-2t

WANTED—TO RENT, OCTOBER 1ST, about six-room house, in first-class repair, in good neighborhood, fairly close in, with modern conveniences. Rent must be moderate. Address "Quick," care Star. au 21-tf

TWO NOTARIES PUBLIC, ALWAYS AT your service; will go anywhere. Harriss Typewriting & Adv. Co. mh1-m,w,f-tf

BARGAIN WANTED IN SOME GOOD second-hand rubber or leather belting. Write or see me. F. F. Dickinson, Councils, N. C. au22-4t

FOUND—THE BEST LINE OF trunks and leather goods in the city. Look us over before you buy, at Uncle Charles' Pawn Shop, No. 6 South Front street. Phone 642. au 22-tf

AGENTS WANTED — DONAHUE writes: "I sell nine out of ten." Scranton makes over $40.00 weekly. Big money selling our brand new 25-cent kitchen utensil. Write for full information at once. Sample, 25 cents, H. W. E. Mfg. Co., 29 Seventh St., Binghampton, N. Y. au 22-3t*

LIVING IN THE SPLENDID CAROlina Apartment House on Market and Fifth streets, you get for a moderate rent the best location in the city, a steam-heated building, artesian water, both hot and cold, for all usages; services of two elevators, a dining room to take your meals, if you do not care to cook, and all the comforts and conveniences of a modern built-for-the-purpose apartment house. Apartments of two rooms and bath rent for $15.00 and upward. Housekeeping apartments are fitted with gas stoves, kitchen cabinet; all apartments are in splendid condition. To see apartments, apply to George Lutlow, Janitor, or to J. G. Wright & Son, 124 Princess st. au22-3t

WANTED — A POSITION AS STENOgrapher, by young lady. Just finished college. Willing to work for reasonable salary. Address "Mc," care Star. au22-2t*

WRIGHT SELLS LOTS — HOUSEhunting, cut out the following list, and let us tell you about the places, price, repairs and improvements, to be made, etc. Our list is constantly changing. Secure your house now.
417 South Front street, 9 rooms.
315 South Third.
105 South Fifth street, 9 rooms.
401 South Sixth street, 8 rooms.
19 South Seventh street, 6 rooms.
13 South Eighth street, 7 rooms.
21 South Ninth street, 7 rooms.
506 Dock street, 5 rooms.
510 Dock street, 10 rooms.
514 Dock street, 5 rooms, apartment.
520 Dock street, 10 rooms.
315 South Front street.
720 Market street, 12 rooms.
North of Market Street:
402 North Second street, 10 rooms.
408 North Third street, 7 rooms.
8 North Fourth street, 8 rooms.
14 North Fourth street, 10 rooms.
113 North Sixth street, 8 rooms.
115 North Sixth street, 6 rooms.
10 North Eighth street, 8 rooms.
808 Princess street, 7 rooms.
504 Ann street.
814 Princess street, 5 rooms, apartment.
908 Princess street, 6 rooms.
413 Red Cross street, 6 rooms.
We are the Agents for the Splendid Carolina Apartment House, where steam heated, artesian water and apartments can be had from $15.00 per month upwards. Stores and offices also for rent. Call for full information. J. G. Wright & Son, 124 Princess street. If you want your property rented, place it with us. au22-tf

PLATE GLASS FOR SALE—SEVERAL large plates that came out of Junction Restaurant building. See J. Irving Bear, General Insurance. au18-7t

FOR SALE — BABY CARRIAGE, round reed, good style. In excellent condition. Good bargain. Address "L-C-2," care Star. au22-3t

FOR RENT — SEVERAL OFFICES and rooms on second floor, in Peterson & Rulfs' building. Rent reasonable; location best. Apply at Peterson & Rulfs', 202 North Front street. au22-su,w-tf

WANTED—5,000 PEOPLE TO COME and buy our different kinds meats, cheese and everything in the line of good eating. Our guarantee is, when it tastes good it comes from us. May Bros., 120 Market street. Phone 1322. The only real Delicatessen. au 21-tf

LATHS FOR SALE—STANDARD pine laths, end trimmed, full thickness and free of bark. Car lots a specialty, $2.10 per M. F.O.B. cars, J. M. Cake, Godwin, N. C. au 21-6t*

EXTRA CHOICE NATIVE BEEF, veal and lamb, also very best of Western meats, fresh meats. Fancy peaches, ice cold watermelons, dressed chickens, young and hens. All kinds of fresh vegetables. Investigate our prices today. Phone No. 72, Palace Market, 108 South Front street. au 21-tf

NOTICE — I AM NOW LOCATED AT 609 Red Cross st., where I am better prepared than ever to serve you with fresh native beef, veal, lamb, pork and groceries. 'Phone 2081-J. J. C. Moore. au19-tf

BUR CLOVER, RYE, CRIMSON CLOver, for sale. Bur Clover, 1915 crop, seed, 10 cents per pound less than 500 lbs., F. O. B. here; 500 pounds delivered, sow 30 to 50 pounds to acre. Rye, $1.25 per bushel. Crimson clover seed at $6.50 per bushel. J. C. Killebrew, Penelo, N. C. au18-10t

FOR RENT — COOL, NICELY FURnished front room to deisrable parties. Modern conveniences. 'Phone 773. 216 North Second street, near Post Office. au18-tf

'PHONE YOUR ORDER FOR MAGAzines and newspapers to 745. Gordon Bros. au18-tf

WANTED — TO BORROW FOR THIRty-six months, $4,500.00 or $5,000.00. Will give first mortgage on improved land. Real Estate, good renting property in one of the best towns in North Carolina, with a population of 12,000. This property is worth $9,000.00 or more. Address "Loan," care Star. au17-7t

FOR RENT — OCT. 1ST, 1915, MOST delightfully situated up-to-date apartment in the city. Southern exposure. Northwest corner Fifth and Ann streets. W. G. Whitehead; 'Phones 239-J and 408-J. au11-tf

FOR RENT — OCT. 1ST, 1915, THAT desirable modern two-story six-room dwelling, No. 221 South Fifth st. W. G. Whitehead; 'Phones 229-J and 408-J. au11-tf

FOR SALE — OR WILL EXCHANGE for automobile, one top buggy and one open buggy. Both rubber tires. All parts in good condition. L. L. Shepard, 817 North 4th St.; Phone T186. au5-tf

WANTED — TO BUY, PINE LOGS, delivered by rail or water to Angola Lumber Company's mill. J. N. Bryant. mh23-tf

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
SECURITY
4%
SERVICE
WILMINGTON, N. C.

240,000 Persons In Wilmington

Would make the city one of the largest in the South. That is the total number of passengers carried on the elevators of the new Murchison Building since the building opened about a year ago. These elevators have, in that time, traveled a distance of 15,200 miles. They have made 468,000 round trips to the 10th floor. An average of 750 persons pass through this building every business day in the year. These facts mean service to the tenant. It means that if your office was in this building, your name on your door and on the building directory would be seen by these 750 persons. Before you begin another renting year in your present quarters, find out for yourself the advantages to be enjoyed in this modern office building. The reasonable rents make it possible for any individual or firm to consider taking space in the Murchison Building. Rents $12.00 and up. Our Renting Agent in Room No. 316 will give you further information.

SPECIAL SALE OF CANDY

60c Full Pound Box, for 39c. The Favorite Brand, for Friday and Saturday Only. A Trial Will Convince You That There's None Better.
BELLE MEAD SWEETS—The Finest Line of Candies, bar none, on the Market Today.
Commended for Their Purity and Wholesomeness by the Highest Authority in the Land. Why Take Chances on Other Brands, When "Belle Mead Sweets" Meets Every Requirement, in Quality, Daintiness and Palate-Appealing Quality? 5c per Pkg. to $10.00. Fresh by Express Every Week. Don't Forget the Special Friday and Saturday Sale. 60c. Box for 39c.

J. HICKS BUNTING DRUG CO.

$325 LESS THAN LAST YEAR

This 1916 Overland is essentially the same as our 1915 Overland—the famous Model 80 that sold for $1,075. It is the largest four cylinder Overland that will be produced this season. Demonstrations at our garage now. We're delivering them as fast as we can get them. Ask for specifications and literature.

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114 NORTH SECOND STREET. WILMINGTON, N. C.

Quickest, Cheapest, Best

Deliveries. Prices. Workmanship.
Stacks, Tanks, Iron, Steel.
Iron, Brass and Aluminum Castings.

CAPE FEAR MACHINE WORKS
Church and Surry Streets. Phone 213.

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(Cheaper and Better Than Moth Balls.)
A Combination of Cedar and Naphtha Flakes.
ONE QUART PACKAGE FOR 10 CENTS.
IF YOU CAN'T TELL US, TELL-A-FONE—248.
ELVINGTON & MINTZ
"THE REXALL STORE" SERVICE

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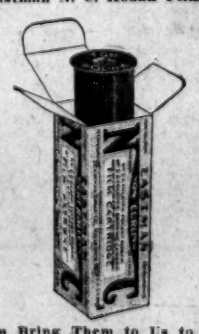

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C. W. YATES COMPANY
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If responsible parties desire to engage cotton for fall delivery, we shall be glad to hear.

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